FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PLO'S AL-FAHUM DENIES PLO CONTACTS WITH ISRAEL IN EUROPE

LD031226 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 3 June--A high-ranking PLO official today denied that contacts have taken place between the PLO and Israel in two European capitals.

In a statement published today by Kuwait's AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM and the French paper PENSEE NATIONALE, Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council, said that no such contacts had taken place between PLO representatives and Israeli officials in either Paris or London. He added that "the PLO has not authorized anybody to negotiate with the Zionist enemy and it knows nothing about such alleged contacts. Should they come to our notice, we will condemn them."

OPEC CHAIRMAN ON MAINTAINING DOLLAR AS OIL CURRENCY

LD031650 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1345 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 3 June--OPEC Chairman Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah has stated in an interview published here today that he favors preservation of the dollar as a currency for costing oil prices and payment. He accused world oil companies of exploiting the energy crisis resulting from the Iranian revolution to double their prices at the expense of OPEC member countries.

Al-'Utaybah, who is also UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, said this in an interview with the monthly AL-WATANIYAH magazine of the Kuwait Oil Company (KOC).

Asked whether there can be an alternative for the dollar as a currency for costing of oil, Al-'Utaybah said the important thing is not the adopting of an alternative currency for the dollar but rather the preservation of the stability of the currency used.

He added that the dollar has suffered numerous shakeups, but it has recently shown some signs of relative stability. "As to the talk about tne adoption of an alternative currency," he added, "other currencies are also suffering from instability. Furthermore, over 60 percent of world trade is carried out in dollars."

Al-'Utaybah added that the drop in the Iranian oil exports and the severe cold which afflicted a number of Western countries have led to increased demands on oil at a time when there is a shortage of oil on offer. He added that the "oil companies rushed to exploit the crisis and doubled their prices at the expense of the OPEC member countries.

Dr al-'Utaybah, however, pointed out that the oil companies no longer possess the same control over world oil. The oil-producing companies, through OPEC, have succeeded in curbing these companies. He said it is possible to use these companies as centers of experience in the field of oil industry as long as they serve the interests of the oil-producing countries, "but dispensing with them is longer a problem for the oil-producing countries and it is not an impossible thing."

Replying to another question by AL-WATANIYAH, the minister said that the production policy of his country, the UAE, is that the last drop of crude oil to be extracted in the area should come from the UAE.

His country's oil policy, he said, is to guarantee the right of future generations to this economic wealth. He called for economic coordination among the gulf countries "because without economic integration, relations will remain weak among us, and we will remain mere small statelets."

PLO'S 'ARAFAT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SAUDI KING

JN040617 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 4 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has received a reply message from King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia. It has been learned that the message deals with the current situation in southern Lebanon and the Israeli attacks which have been going on for the past 50 days. The message also condemns the zionist aggression and supports the Palestinian revolution.

ARAB ECONOMIC UNITY COUNCIL BEGINS MEETINGS IN AMMAN

JN041323 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The 33d ordinary session of the Arab Economic Unity Council began at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel this morning. The meetings are attended by 13 Arab delegations. The YAR delegation head presided over the opening session in his capacity of chairman of the current session. In a speech he delivered, he praised the resolutions adopted by the Arab Economic Unity Council and recalled the important achievements by the council on the road to a unified Arab economic action. He afterward invited the head of the Jordanian delegation to preside over the session since Jordan is the host country.

The chairman of the session, Dr Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani, delivered a speech in which he welcomed the delegations participating in the conference. He called on all Arab organizations, including the Arab Economic Unity Council, to initiate a new stage on the road to unified action and to focus on the aspects that may lead to economic integration. Dr ad-Dajani also stressed the need for a political will that will be capabel of boosting economic integration.

Int its morning session, the council adopted the working agenda prepared by the conference's preparatory committee during the two sessions it held yesterday.

Council Secretary Speaks

JN041755 Amman JNA in Arabic 1545 GMT 4 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpts] Amman, 4 June--The 33d ordinary session of the Arab Economic Unity Council began in Amman today. The 4-day session is being attended by Arab finance, trade and economy ministers.

The council's secretary general, Dr. Fakhri Qadduri, delivered a speech in which he reviewed the reasons why the Arab foreign and economy ministers who met in Baghdad adopted their resolutions regarding the Egyptian Government. He also reviewed the measures imposed on the secretariat and its employees and the measures taken by the Egyptian Government against the council's secretariat. These measures include the prevention of the transfer of documents and assets and of implementation of the resolution to transfer the council's headquarters to Amman, the seizure of the council's funds and the prohibition of the transfer of these funds or their use by authorized officials.

He said that the secretariat has faced difficult circumstances but was able to carry out the resolution to transfer the council's headquarters and move the staff to the new headquarters.

He referred to the dangers of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty for the Arab economy and the Arab common market, as the treaty links the withdrawal from Sinai and establishment of normal diplomatic and economic relations between the two parties.

In conclusion, the secretary general of the Arab Economic Unity Council held the Egyptian Government responsible for violating the council's agreement on privileges and immunities and held it fully responsible for the safety and protection of the council's assets. He stressed the illegality of the measures taken by the Egyptian Government and called for the rescission of these measures. He held the Egyptian Government responsible for damages resulting from its opposition to the timely implementation of the resolution.

Qadduri also held the Egyptian Government responsible for the secretariat's assets in Cairo banks. Finally, he held it responsible for any measure to dispose of these assets contrary to the council's resolutions or to use the signature of any unauthorized person to dispose of these assets, in accordance with enforced regulations. This requires that the Egyptian Government fulfill its financial responsibility toward the creditors referred to it by the council's secretariat and pay them the funds due them.

Session Concludes

JN052122 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 5 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The Arab Economic Unity Council concluded its 33d session in Amman tonight. Secretary General Fakhri Qadduri will hold a press conference tomorrow morning to announce the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the council.

PLO DENIES ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT AGAINST KING HUSAYN

JN051022 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0945 GMT 5 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 5 June--Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, has denied reports of a Palestinian attempt to assassinate Jordan's King Husayn.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM published today, Qaddumi described such reports as tendentious rumors which are part of the campaign of distortion being directed against Jordan to drag it into holding negotiations with the Zionist enemy and to drive a wedge in Jordan-Palestinian relations. He added: The Palestinians have nothing to do with such acts. These reports are designed to create a rift in Arab ranks and harm Jordan, particularly in these critical circumstances facing the Arab area.

On the possibility of a dialog between the PLO and the United States, Qaddumi said that the PLO is ready to carry out a dialog with the United States provided the latter recognizes the Palestinian people's national rights and the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Any talks or dialog with the United States will have to be carried out publicly and at the highest level.

Qaddumi reiterated the PLO's support for the Lebanese Nationalist Movement in its struggle to confront the Zionist onslaught against southern Lebanon.

On current attempts to have Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza Strip participate in the so-called autonomy negotiations, Qaddumi said that the PLO has clearly stated its position on this subject and that it will not fail to take deterrent measures against all those who betray and conspire against their homeland.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT RECEIVES MALAGASY DELEGATION

JN050814 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 5 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, received in Beirut at noon yesterday a Malagasy delegation led by Foreign Minister Remi Christian Richard.

The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by brother Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, PLO Executive Committee member; brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], Fatah Central Committee and Al-'Asifah Forces General Command member; brother abu Al-Walid, director of central operations; and the PLO representative in Dar es-Salaam.

Brother Abu 'Ammar welcomed the Malagasy delegation and reviewed with its members the latest political developments of mutual interest in the Arab area.

The Malagasy delegation expressed its solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle. The delegation's visit is expected to last several days, during which its members will get acquainted with the Palestinian revolution's social, economic and cultural achievements, and the latest developments in the Arab area.

Brother Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, PLO Executive Committee member, yesterday evening presided over the talks with the Malagasy delegation.

The talks were attended on the Palestinian side by brother Abu al-Walid, director of central operations, and the PLO representative in Dar es Salaam. The talks dealt with relations between the Palestinian revolution and Madagascar.

BAHRAIN

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS AL KHALIFAH, DEPARTS

JN051655 Doha QNA in Arabic 1640 GMT 5 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 5 June--Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam this evening left Manama following a brief visit to Bahrain lasting several hours. During this visit, Khaddam held talks with Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah on the current Arab situation and issues of mutual concern.

KUWAIT

PAPER URGES NEW BASES FOR ARAB-IRANIAN RELATIONS

LD041417 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 4 June--Kuwait's AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM today calls for basing Arab-Iranian relations on new foundations that will enable both sides to enrich them.

"It is hoped therefore," the paper adds, "that events of the past few days in Arabestan and the hasty accusations that accompanied them will be no more than a transient cloud--indeed, the starting point for laying foundations on which our relations should be based so that we will not fall, wittingly or unwittingly, into the trap set for us by our common enemies."

"It is obviously clear that Iran has no claims against the Arabs," the paper writes, "and Tehran knows well that the Arabs have no claims against Iran. Furthermore, the Arabs have been the only genuine supporters of the Khomeyni revolution. If some of the Arabs have appeared reluctant or hesitant, this has been due to the apprehensions and fears the shah's regime spread in Arab circles when he sought to dominate the area."

The paper adds: "Naturally, the revolution has come to pursue a course opposite to that of the shah's regime; it has come to end these fears and that era and to establish justice for all. Hence, the claims by the Arabestan people are only a manifestation of such justice."

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM refers to the statements made by Ahmad Madani, governor general of Arabestan province, who spoke of the bad conditions under which the province's people live, and states: "The words of Madani are sufficient to explain events and their background. Furthermore, these words refute the charges leveled against Iraq, Kuwait and other gulf countries."

SAUDI ARABIA

CAMEROONIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES 3 JUNE

LD032024 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] The president of Cameroon, Ahmadou Ahidjo, this afternoon arrived in Riyadh for a visit.

He was welcomed by King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd 'Aziz, Second Deupty Prime Minister and Commander of the National Guard 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and other amirs and ministers.

This evening King Khalid gave a banquet in honor of President Ahmadou Ahidjo and the delegation accompanying him. The banquet was attended by Crown Prince Fahd, Deputy Prime Minister Abdullah, and other amirs and ministers.

Ahidjo Departure

LD042304 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1540 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] Riyadh, 4 June--President of Cameroon Ahmadou Ahidjo left Riyadh at 1800 today for Jidda as part of his visit to the country. King Khalid, Crown Prince Fahd and Prince 'Abdallah were at the airport to bid him farewell.

YAR PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN RIYADH

LD051140 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1041 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Riyadh--'Abd al-Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, arrived in Riyadh this morning heading a delegation on a visit to the kingdom as part of a tour of a number of Arab countries. Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, crown prince and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, headed the welcoming party.

Khalid Meeting

LD052108 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] King Khalid received in his office this evening YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani and an accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; Second Deputy Prime Minister and Commander of the National Guard 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; Defense Minister Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal; King Khalid's private adviser, Dr Rashad Fir'awn; and the Saudi ambassador to the YAR.

Fahd Chairs Meeting

LD052104 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1932 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Riyadh 5 June--A round of talks was held this evening between the Saudi and Yemeni sides under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, and 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, YAR prime minister. All Arab and international situations, in addition to bilateral relations, were reviewed at the talks which lasted approximately 2 hours.

Attending the talks on the Saudi side were His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the national guard; His Royal Highness Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; and Shaykh Tirad al-Harithi, the kingdom's ambassador to San'a'. On the Yemeni side, the talks were also attended by Shaykh 'Abdullah ibn Husayn al-Ahmar, member of the Consultative Council.

MINISTER DENIES AGREEMENT WITH NUMAYRI ON EGYPT

LD052244 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1832 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani has commented on a report in the latest edition of the Lebanese AD-DUSTUR, which is published in Arabic in London, that the kingdom has reached agreement with Sudanese President Muhammad Ja'far Numayri to prevent the adoption of resolutions for boycoting Egypt following the latter's signing of the peace treaty with Israel, and said that the kingdom's role at the Baghdad summit is well known to all, particularly to the Arab kings and presidents who took part in the conference. This role is to protect the Arab rights, particularly the Palestinian question and holy Jerusalem.

In a statement to the SAUDI NEWS AGENCY, Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani said that the kingdom has never adopted any attitude in secret and that such tendentious rumors are unfounded. He said that the kingdom has no knowledge whether President Numayri had made such a statement or not. In reply to a question put to him by the agency's correspondent that His Royal Highness the Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz had proposed sending an Islamic delegation to meet with President Carter, the minister said that this report is fabricated and unfounded, as this subject has never been put to a discussion.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES NONALINED MOVEMENT

LD041842 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Hashim Abdu Hashim commentary]

[Text] While the Middle East is witnessing numerous transgressions on right, justice and legitimacy and while plans continue to be hatched for further violations of the rights and interests of the small peoples in various parts of the world, preparations are in progress for the convocation of the nonalined summit conference.

The question, however, is what nonalinement is this--when we see numerous examples of the violation of human rights, and what nonalinement can there be under the umbrella of axes and groupings.

What is actually taking place is an attempt to give many acts of piracy and affiliations an attire of legitimacy--the legitimacy enjoyed by the nonalined movement. It was this legitimacy that made the world's most suffering peoples look forward to the moment of this movement's birth.

When Banding witnessed the birth of this movement, the developing countries in particular found in it a strong voice that could ease some of their agonies and open before them the chances to overcome their problems and help them to establish relations with other major powers on a basis which would serve international principles and ethics and enable the world's countries to live together, exchange interests and respect each other's legitimate rights and not interfere in each other's affairs.

But what has become of the movement now is that it has embroiled itself in numerous labyrinths, so much so that some of the countries now represent axes of terrorism and commit acts that are completely contradictory to the objectives and aims of the nonalined movement. How can this movement assume for itself the right to create climates characterized by explosiveness and aggressive tendencies and give support to forces fighting each other?

One of the main objectives of the nonalined organization is to serve the causes of freedom, justice and peace in every part of the world and to contribute to the liberation of man from all forms of fear, terror, oppression, hunger, homelessness and backwardness.

Had the movement continued to pursue these objectives and not been exploited to serve certain strategic objectives which help to consolidate and consecrate aggression and vanquish the small nations and enslave the powerless peoples, the natural result would have been the creation of an ideal world society which is the dream that the organizers of the movement sought to achieve, but failed to because of growing ambitions and greeds.

Perhaps it is better for the nonalined movement, as it embarks on a stocktaking of its activities since its last meeting, to weigh matters using realistic criteria and to face each other with all the deviations that have embroiled it or the transgressions it has committed so that objective results can be achieved--results that could reform the movement in a manner based completely on realism.

Hiding behind slogans and acting through international organizations or groupings will not serve the causes of freedom and peace and will not bring to man the justice that he has lost.

Mankind has had enough destruction and suffering caused by deviations, suspect inclinations, greeds and ambitions. The nonalined movement must adhere to its true objectives: a genuine support of peoples and a force that supports the progress of societies and a source of safety and security for small countries against all forms of repression.

These objectives are the persistent needs that all the world's peoples look forward to. The states must prepare themselves to face the hard facts: that the age of alliances and groupings has gone with all the division and destruction it brought to humanity, and that the era of cooperation for an integrated international society must prevail.

YEMEN--PDRY

PDRY EMBASSY IN BAGHDAD REPORTED UNDER SIEGE

LD051902 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD/EA

[Text] The PDRY Foreign Ministry told the ADEN NEWS AGENCY this afternoon that the PDRY Government explained in its memorandum to the Iraqi Government; further at the meeting between brother Muhammad Salih Muti', member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, the Iraqi ambassador, and brothers Abbas Zaki, the PLO representative and dean of the Arab diplomatic corps in Aden, and Muhammad Sa'd Jibril, ambassador of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; and also in the statement issued on 4 June, the premeditated assassination of the martyred lecturer of the University of Aden, Dr Tawfiq Rushdi, by security men of the Iraqi Embassy in Aden.

We have also built our foreign relations on love. Our relations with the United States are built on love. I seize this opportunity to express to my dear friend President Carter, the American people and Congress, my deep gratitude for this understanding, this work and this support for peace, and for adding to Egypt's strength so that Egypt may continue to defend its regime and its objectives and its Arab brothers. The American arms deal has a big, deep significance. Nobody in the past years imagined that with just a stroke of the pen the United States would send us the Phantom. My son, your brothers have left for the United States in order to be able to fly them in October, God willing, in the big parade. Like 5 June I want you to give your people and your Arab nation the chance to honor you and be happy with you and with your victories.

Let us build our Egyptian family, our Arab family and our international relations on love. Those who are strong are capable of showing love. Hatred and envy are the currency of the weak. Love only comes from those who are strong. We are strong with God Almighty, with our beliefs, with our homeland, with our soil, with everyone and everything that lives on this good and chaste land. May God grant you success and peace be with you.

GHALI MEETS LEONARD TO PREPARE FOR AUTONOMY TALKS

NC051531 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1324 GMT 5 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 June--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali met today with Ambassador James Leonard, deputy head of the U.S. delegation to the negotiations on full autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza. They discussed the various aspects of the preparations for the future rounds of negotiations.

During the meeting, agreement was reached on the need to hold successive meetings without long gaps in between, in order to maintain a dynamic momentum and to follow the agreed timetable. It was also agreed that the meetings scheduled to be held in Egypt should convene in the city of Alexandria. As for the meetings that are to be held in Israel, no specific city has been agreed upon as the venue of these meetings.

Each side presented its views on the agenda of the meetings. The two sides agreed on continuing contacts with the Israeli side to decide on the agenda in accordance with the Camp David agreement on the framework for a comprehensive peace.

Dr Butrus Ghali discussed with Ambassador James Leonard the negotiations procedures and the possibility of forming technical committees to deal with the various issues raised for discussion and to submit their reports and recommendations to the general committee.

The Egyptian and U.S. sides also agreed on the importance of continuing the contacts with the Palestinians in order to keep them informed of the progress of the negotiations and to seek their views.

An official source at the Foreign Ministry has stated that the Egyptian and American sides are agreed on the need to accelerate the negotiations and to fully observe the Camp David agreements provisions for the establishment of full autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza sector for a transitional period that will end with the determination of the final status of the West Bank and Gaza sector according to the wish of the Palestinian people.

Our government has also confirmed that every proof and evidence incriminate that group. Our government is still seeking the surrender of the group to the competent authorities in the republic so that the legal process may be completed and justice insured. Nothing more has been requested.

However, we have been astonished to learn that the Baghdad government is imposing a siege on our embassy there and forbidding the staff to move, denying them food and cutting off water, electricity and telephones, with no reason or justification and in violation of all diplomatic practice and international law.

Our embassy staff in Baghdad has not done anything in violation of the law of Iraq such as did the security men of the Iraqi Embassy who violated law and order in our country.

Our government has made every effort to have the criminals turned over out of concern for fraternal relations between the two peoples and the lives of our peoples, and also for fear of being driven to positions which do not serve unity and the common nationalist struggle.

It is regrettable that the Baghdad government should persist in its intransigence and in its disregard of the facts confirmed by our government regarding the violation of the security men from the Iraqi Embassy in Aden of all the regulations, laws and norms, their serious threat to the lives and safety of the citizens of this country and their violation of national sovereignty.

The Baghdad Government is deliberately ignoring these facts: On Saturday evening at 2030 the group assassinated Dr Tawfiq Rushdi using embassy car 15/3; the criminals used Iraqi-made pistols and bullets; traffic policemen attempted to block them but they refused to yield and fled; the car was placed in the garage of the house of the consul, 'Abd ar-Rida.

The men then fled and took refuge in the embassy. Other confirmed facts and evidence will be cited at the appropriate time.

The government has asked for nothing but the surrender of the criminals. For this reason, our government, in its concern for law and practice in diplomatic relations, has not interfered with the Iraqi ambassador in Aden or with the embassy staff. It has allowed them freedom of movement without restriction. It has no objective other than the surrender of the criminals who are still barricaded in the embassy. It has given them ample opportunity to reconsider their position and give themselves up so that the legal process can take its course.

In spite of this, Baghdad government forces proceeded to surround and lay siege to our embassy in Baghdad and prevented the charge d'affaires and his staff from leaving or entering the embassy premises. Its Foreign Ministry issued a statement which is contrary to the facts.

We hold the Baghdad government responsible for not responding to legal and legitimate demands, for not abandoning its intransigent stand and for refusing to observe international law and practice.

Its stand is not based on facts and has no justification. We demand that it surrender the criminals to justice.

We have always affirmed that such incidents aimed at damaging our relations and our common struggle should not divert us from directing our efforts to serving the cause of our Arab nation in its struggle against imperialism, Zionism and their agents, nor turn us away from commitment to mutual respect for the independence and national sovereignty of our countries.

We have continually asserted that this cannot be attained if the security, sovereignty, and safety of our country and people are violated. Our people's freedom, independence, sovereignty, and stability were born of struggle, sacrifice and blood. We shall never allow anyone to trample on the gains of our people, their stability and national sovereignty.

SUSPECTS IN TAWFIQ RUSHDI MURDER SURRENDER

LD051906 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD/EA

[Summary] The ADEN NEWS AGENCY reports that the five wanted men who assassinated Dr Tawfiq Rushdi and barricaded themselves in the Iraqi Embassy surrendered to the authorities this evening in the presence of the Iraqi ambassador.

The agency confirms that the ambassador and embassy staff enjoy full freedom.

The authorities are carrying out the appropriate investigations.

SOVIETS REPORTEDLY BUILD SMALL ARMS PLANT IN PDRY

NC060812 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0722 GMT 6 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 June--The weekly AKHIR SA'AH says today that the Soviet Union has recently completed construction of a plant for the manufacture of light weapons and Kalashnikov rifles in the area of Khanfar in the third province of the PDRY. The aim, the magazine says, is to supply terrorist movements in Saudi Arabia and the gulf with various types of weapons.

AKHIR SA'AH adds that Soviet experts, who built the arms factory, have seen to it that the names of the factory and the producers do not appear on the arms produced. The reason for this is to keep the security authorities in the dark.

The magazine further says that some communist organizations have already been supplied with such arms for use in causing disturbances in Oman and Iran.

It addes that the purpose of this plant is to deceive the governments of the Arabian Peninsula and the gulf, keep the Soviet Union out of suspicion, and give the terrorist networks self-sufficiency in arms, instead of sending the arms through the air bridge between Moscow and Aden.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH FINLAND

LD011542 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A joint communique was issued today in Aden and Helsinki on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] and Finland. The communique said: In accordance with a common desire to develop relations of friendship and understanding between the PDRY and Finland, the two governments have decided to establish normal diplomatic relations at embassy level beginning on 1 June 1979. The governments of the PDRY and Finland are confident that friendly relations between the two countries will be strengthened in the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

YEMEN--YAR

TUNISIAN PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY ARRIVES IN SAN'A'

JN021901 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Rachid Dris, special envoy from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, arrived in San'a' this afternoon. He was received by a number of officials of the Foreign Ministry.

Dris made a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY correspondent in which he expressed his pleasure at visiting the YAR. He said: His Excellency President Bourguiba entrusted me to convey a mesage to his brother President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. He added that during his visit he will hold talks with officials on Arab League affairs.

Salih Receives Envoy

JN031345 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Jun 79 JN

[Text] In his office this morning brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received Rachid Dris, special envoy envoy from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, who delivered an oral message to the brother president from the Tunisian president.

After the meeting, the Tunisian envoy stated that the message dealt with the Arab League council's upcoming extraordinary session, to be held on 27 June 1979. He added: I conveyed the greetings of President Bourguiba and of the Tunisian Government to President Salih and their wishes that fraternal Yemen prosper under President Salih's wise leadership.

The meeting was attended by (?Ahmad Haydar), Foreign Ministry under secretary, and the Tunisian charge d'affaires in San'a'.

Envoy Leaves

JN051826 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Rachid Dris, personal envoy of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, today left San'a' for home at the end of a visit to the YAR during which he delivered a letter from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba to his brother President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, he was seen off by several YAR officials.

Rachid Dris expressed his happiness and pleasure at visiting the YAR and meeting with the brother president. He lauded the achievements accomplished under the revolution and the republic and the wise YAR leadership in various fields.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT'S ISMALIA SPEECH ON 5 JUNE

NC051200 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0954 GMT 5 Jun 79 NC

[President Anwar as-Sadat's speech at the Al-Jala' Army Camp in Ismailia on 5 June--live]

[Text] In the name of God. My sons, soldiers and officers of the armed forces: It has been my custom every year before and after the October battle to come here and meet with you. It has been our custom to meet here with men of the 2d Army, followed by a meeting with men of the 3d Army. This is then followed by a meeting with the air force and the air defense forces in Bilbays. This is done on 3 consecutive days.

This year, following our meeting together last year, basic developments have taken place after the signing of the peace agreement and the takeover of Al-'Arish and its return to the mother homeland and mother flag.

Beginning with this year, and on this day in particular, 5 June, I wanted our celebration to be here on this good earth from which you crossed not only with your people, but also with your entire Arab nation and removed all the barriers, all the restrictions and all the things the world used to say about some of the Arabs and about the inability of the Arabs to catch up with modern times. You have removed all that from this good earth. Next came the principal event that truly expressed the realization of your people's will; namely, the reopening of the Suez Canal. The reopening of the Suez Canal was a second reopening after more than 100 years. The first opening took place during the last century. The second opening was more magnificent because it took place after a battle. In that battle you realized your people's will and also realized your Arab nation's will.

In the first opening Egypt was submerged in debts, and Europe began to march toward Egypt in order to dominate it until the British occupation took place in 1882. At that time the Suez Canal was used as a route for this occupation, after Britain had assured De Lesseps here that it would not use the canal, and after the Kafr ad-Dawwar battle that Britain lost. Then Britain took everybody by surprise by using the canal, which basically should have been used for the progress and prosperity of this country; yet Britain used it as a passage to compensate for the defeat it suffered at Kafr ad-Dawwar.

Despite this and despite the surprise, Britain was only able to occupy Egypt and defeat the army of 'Urabi because of treason within the forces of 'Urabi.

The second reopening is a cause of pride for you and for your people, my sons. It is also a cause of pride for all the generations after you. The second reopening was a challenge we accepted. The most formidable water barrier in the history of militarism was a defensive line, whose first line began directly on the canal and extended deep in two consequent lines. There was a feeling of pity for Egypt throughout the world. There was a feeling that Egypt would never be able to open or cross the canal. There was a feeling of frustration on the part of everybody. Israel stood on the eastern bank challenging that the canal would not be reopened without its approval and participation.

The land and the canal belonged to us but, as we have all learned, woe unto the defeated. The sense of defeat was felt throughout the world. This sense of defeat then found its way, regrettably, to our Arab nation. Pens began to write about defeatism. Calls came out from the heart of the Arab nation speaking about the cultural challenge from Israel that the Arabs could not possibly face, as if we were a nation of Red Indians. They expected this destiny for the Arab nation, because they believed that only the strong would survive and that Israel would preserve the very big gap through its cultural activity and through its military, political and economic performance, and that the Arab nation would never be able to close this gap.

All these factors prevailed before the second reopening of the Suez Canal. The challenge was clear and we accepted it. The Egyptian Armed Forces--you my sons--crossed the canal to express the will of accepting the challenge. The crossing was an expression that Egypt, which has a 7,000-year-old history and which had the first civilization, the first state and the first government in the world, accepted this challenge.

You have heard me say that before the October battle, the first days of June each year brought with them a reopening of the old wounds and a feeling of humiliation and division.

You accepted the challenge not only on behalf of Egypt, but also on behalf of the entire Arab nation. You accepted the challenge on behalf of the entire Arab nation. When you crossed from here along the entire length of the canal, along a 180-km front, you crossed with Egypt, its history, glory, civilization, nobility and strength. You also crossed to correct for the entire Arab nation and the whole world certain misconceptions that had almost become accepted facts to the effect that we in Egypt and our Arab nation were a dead body.

You accepted the challenge and you crossed in front of your people, your Arab nation and in front of the whole world. You corrected concepts, and not only the concepts about the 1967 defeat. You corrected the basic concept, which is that Egypt, the cradle of civilization, has again set an example for the whole world showing that its history and sense of civilization could challenge all these calls and overpower them.

Your acceptance of the challenge was not only a military or political challenge, but was primarily a cultural challenge. In the October War the Egyptian people and their armed forces proved to the whole world that we could accept the challenge, be it a military, political, economic or cultural challenge.

Militarily, the whole world--and regrettably many in our Arab nation--had completely lost hope. Politically, the defeatist calls were taking their effect and regrettably had filtered to some hearts here in Egypt. Economically, you heard me relate the story of the meeting of the National Security Council on 5 Ramadan corresponding to 1 October 1973, 5 days before your glorious battle. You heard me say that I told the Council at the end of the meeting that our economy was below zero. This meant that 2 months after October 1973 I would have no money to buy wheat to make bread for our people and their popular base.

We accepted the military challenge. We accepted the political challenge. We accepted the economic challenge. We also accepted the cultural challenge when, with your heroic performance in the October battle, you proved to the whole world that you could improve the performance of your weapons, which were inferior to the weapons of the enemy. With your performance you proved you could fill every gap in our weapons, which were inferior to the weapons of the enemy.

You have proved yourselves with your superb performance. You did this not only with arms, but also when it became clear to us, our people and any noble and civilized people, that the October battle--which the Israeli adversary had nicknamed "an earthquake"--was the end of humiliation, bitterness and antagonism because we had proved ourselves and because we were not fighting because we wanted war; we were fighting because we wanted to tell the entire world, and primarily our Arab nation and Israel, that we accepted the challenge and that we would never accept defeat or be a lifeless body, but that we were the trustees for Egypt's heritage, the first civilization, the first government, the first state and the most noble state in today's world--a state that is 7,000 years old.

This has been the challenge we accepted until the day dawned--the day on which we completed the challenge with the initiative of my visit to Jerusalem. Some people in the Arab world, regrettably, have not been able to comprehend or to live with the significance of this initiative. In simple terms, this initiative meant that Egypt, which accepts all kinds of challenges--the military challenge, the political challenge, the economic challenge, the cultural challenge--also accepts the challenge of peace.

On 19 November 1977, I went to Jerusalem. On the following day I addressed Israel and the entire world from the Israeli Knesset. I frankly told them that I had not come to conclude a third disengagement, nor to conclude a separate solution, nor a partial peace or a partial solution. I said I have come to tell you here in Israel that we want peace, after having proved ourselves and after having regained our self-confidence and after the entire world again became confident in us and in our Arab nation and classified it as the sixth power in today's world. I told them at the Knesset that I had come for the sake of peace and the challenge of peace. I also said: I have not come to Israel to ask for my land; my land is sacred and my land belongs to me. I told them that Arab Jerusalem is a heritage and 800 million Arabs and Muslims will not accept Israeli sovereignty over it. [applause] I told them: Using the same criteria you have used to justify for yourselves the establishment of your state, you should give that right to the Palestinians.

All this was included in my speech. All the world's television networks have a recording of it. So, where is the disagreement? The truth is that our cultural march, be it in times of war or peace, regrettably gives rise to sensitivities among some Arab rulers. What can we do if this is our history. What can we do if this is the character and responsibility of the Egyptian people throughout history? What can we do? Do we just sit down and lament, as they do?

I recall that on the day we reopened the Suez Canal they launched a fierce campaign against Egypt. Why? Because Egypt decided to open the canal to bring prosperity to Egypt and the whole world. They also did it because Egypt wanted it on record and wanted to tell the whole world that Egypt, with its blood and the splendid heroic performance of its armed forces, has rejected all these claims [of those attacking Egypt] and is opening the Suez Canal once again, but not like the first time. The first time the canal was opened with the blood of the peasants through enslavement. This time, it was done with the blood of Egypt's sons also, but with the aim of upholding Egypt's word, will, freedom, decision and ability. [applause]

I recall that they attacked us because we reopened the Suez Canal and because we repatriated the evacuees of the canal's three towns that had become more like ghost towns. The evacuees from these three towns had suffered all along the valley where they lived in the worst possible circumstances, as a result of many factors, of course. The dreams of their small homeland, their quarter, and people and friends, all had nearly turned into ashes. They attacked us because we repatriated the evacuees, and because we reopened the canal. You, and the whole world, recall that the repatriation of the evacuees to the canal towns and navigation in the canal were done while the canal and the navigation routes were within reach of the Israeli heavy weapons. You must also remember that I announced at the time that the canal and the three towns were considered as part of Egypt's depth and that any aggression against the shipping in the canal or the three towns would be considered an aggression against Egypt's depth, to which I would retaliate in kind. You recall this. [applause]

The greatness of the canal's opening and the battle for the opening of the canal is that it manifested Egypt's will expressed by its armed forces.

Therefore we are entitled to meet every year on this anniversary here in Ismailia to celebrate the occasion in the morning with all the branches of the armed forces and to attend the soiree in the evening. In June 1967 we stopped this celebration. We will now celebrate a new 5 June representing the will of the people of Egypt and the magnificent and heroic performance of the Egyptian Armed Forces. [applause]

The day 5 June will never again be a day of bitterness as it was before the October battle. The day 5 June will never again be a day of division and defeatism. Great nations always make history by turning pitch-black days into victories. This is what you, my sons, did for your people and nation. You turned 5 June from a day of division, defeat and bleeding wounds throughout the year; you have turned this day, my sons, by the will of your people into a day of victory, a day of victory for the will of the Egyptian challenge and a day of the victory for Egypt over all the military, political, economic or cultural challenges.

You have turned this day, my sons, into this magnificent victory. What was most significant is that the entire world celebrated with us the second reopening on 5 May 1979 as a day of victory for the prosperity of the entire world.

Your heroic performance on 5 June has not only led to changes on our land and in our Arab nation, but it has also led the entire world to celebrate with us on 5 June 1975. It has been recorded in world history that the entire world celebrated with Egypt the second reopening on 5 June 1975 (?as an elevation) of Egypt's will, strength, position, culture and decision. This is the significance of this day. Therefore, all of us, all of our people and our entire nation are entitled to honor you, sons, on this day 5 June as they honor you on 6 October. [applause]

After 12 years, we will once again hold our evening soiree on the land of Ismailia in honor of the armed forces. This is the annual celebration that was stopped for 12 years. Peace has returned and Al-'Arish has been restored. Egypt is again occupying its place. We wish that all the Arab rulers, whose hearts are eaten up by rancor, defeatism and the basest of emotions were with us. We wish they were celebrating with us and they would always celebrate this day with us. [applause] However, this is their own affair.

They severed their relations with Egypt in exactly the same way they launched the campaign against the reopening of the Suez Canal on 5 June 1975. Little did they know that the reopening of the canal was an expression of the will to challenge, accept, and win the challenge, not for Egypt alone but for them too. They did not realize this. Perhaps some of them did realize it, but were so full of bitterness and hate.

We would have liked them to participate with us. Our Arab nation, the peoples of our Arab nation, will participate with us [in our celebrations]. We, however, will pay no attention to those rulers who have resorted to abuse, filth, hate and trivia. We paid no attention to them when we opened the canal on 5 June, when the whole world celebrated this opening with us. We paid no attention to them when I headed for Jerusalem with the challenge of peace, and 16 months later when we concluded peace, full peace based on justice with no prejudice to territory or sovereignty. We paid no attention to them when we achieved the Camp David framework as a basis for settling the Arab-Israeli conflict. We paid no attention to them when we signed the treaty or when they carried out the petty resolutions they adopted in Baghdad. We paid no attention to them when we hoisted our flag high and waving over Al-'Arish, as a symbol of the return of all our territory [applause]

We pay no attention to them as the negotiations begin on full Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza. We will never pay attention to them. [applause]

If they think that Egypt's destiny and the destiny of the Arab nation could be left to the emotionalism of the small people in Baghdad, Tripoli, Syria or rather the Syrian 'Alawites--the Syrian people are innocent--the Tikritis in Baghdad, and the mad child of Libya, if they imagine that Egypt would leave the fate of the Arab nation, and of Egypt as an integral part of the Arab nation, if they imagine that we would leave our fate to them, then they must learn the lessons of history. Egypt accepted the war challenge and fought honorably.

The others conspired with the Soviets to bring about a cease-fire and to halt the battle 48 hours after it started. You all know this. Egypt fought honorably and continuously for 17 days, even after the cease-fire. Egypt fought honorably, ceased fire honorably, made peace honorably, opened its canal honorably, is regaining is territory honorably, and insists that the Palestinians get their rights honorably. It will pay no attention whatsoever to the outbiddings of others. [applause]

We will never let the fate of our Arab nation or the fate of Egypt be determined by the small people, who cannot even trusted to look after their own people and who are rejected by their own people.

Let us see. They have severed relations with us. What has happened? We are meeting now to celebrate our victory. A week ago, I was in Al-'Arish and representatives of the services of the four armed forces came there and handed the minister of defense the flag; which he in turn handed me and which Egypt accepted on behalf of all its organization and sons, and then we raised the flag. [applause]

What are they doing? They are defending their existence and their positions in their countries. There are detention camps and prisons in their countries. Here, there is nothing like that.

After this phase, which I consider as the phase of self-determination, elections for a new People's Assembly will take place. This will herald the beginning of the phase of rebuilding. These elections will be the first link in a series of complete and integrated links for rebuilding in all branches of life in Egypt, including the armed forces, the protective shield for Egypt and its Arab nation as well.

We are exercising democracy and the supremacy of law. We are exercising freedom. We do not heed the very few who, as you know from the prebiscite results, amount to 10,000 out of 40 million. The people have isolated these few, who included agents of the Soviet Union and those who corrupted political life before the 23 July revolution and those who belonged to the hateful and detestable partisanship that existed before 23 July. The third type of person the people have discarded are those who formed the centers of power and harmed the people after the 23 July revolution. The people isolated all of these persons.

In our present electoral campaign, there are still some who are trying to exploit religion. This is the new fashion. In the past, agents of the Soviet Union exploited progressivism. This time, the new fashion is to try to hide behind religion. However, they represent only 10,000 out of 40 million.

Moreover, we are living in peace and security under the supremacy of the law. We are building our structure from the inside and we are getting ready, my sons, in the coming phase to solve our basic problems with the same spirit and performance you exercised in October 1973.

This means that in order to begin tackling the food problem, we must enter from the widest of doors, because the volume of the problem is huge and our population is increasing by 1 million annually. Small solutions will never be enough. There must be an extremely ambitious colossal effort aimed not only at providing daily food, but also at defining our preparations for year 2000. For the sake of this new land, the Nile water must be transported according to modern means of technology and irrigation, and new methods of irrigation must follow modern means of technology. All these things, God willing, should take place immediately. The prime minister is now busy studying and laying down the bases so that everything will be accomplished by scientific efforts and according to a firm scientific foundation, so that generations that come after us will not be lost.

The prime minister is preparing studies for solving the food problem. A solution to the housing problem is proceeding alongside the solution to the food problem by building new cities and new societies on the new land that will be supplied with the Nile waters by way of modern technology. Moreover, scientific plans and programs are being prepared to achieve this. You will have your own military cities with houses for the officers, noncomissioned officers and soldiers. The defense minister is studying this, as you have heard or will hear. In the coming phase, you will have your role in rebuilding in addition to the main duty, which is that you should always be ready, with the best equipment of the times, to accept the challenge of defending the land of Egypt, the borders of Egypt and any Arab brother that asks you to defend his land with him. [Applause]

There is freedom, democracy and victory everywhere. We have taken over Al-'Arish, as I have already said. In a few months--on 6 October-- the U.S. Phantom planes will appear in the skies. A decision has been issued to diversify the source of arms.

I have perhaps told you the story of Boumediene, may God bless his soul, the president of Algeria. When the Soviet defense minister visited him after the October battle, the late Boumediene contacted me saying that Grechko had spent 4 days in Algiers, and that time had come to attempt a rapproachement between us and the Soviets. I told him: We have no objection at all, but they are imposing a ban on us. This happened in 1974. I told him that they are imposing a ban on us and that we had no choice but to accept the challenge. I told him also: Very simply, the Soviet Union wants its ban on the export of spare parts to result in all of our aircraft, tanks and equipment turning into scrap metal. Moreover, the Soviet Union wants to follow the course of attempting to impose a specific political system on Egypt. I further told him: We will not forget that when a ban on the export of arms was imposed on us after the 23 July revolution, the Soviets sold us arms. However, the price of arms must never be the imposition of a system on Egypt or of buying Egypt or its decision.

Until Boumediene spoke to me, I believed that the problem between me and the Soviets was the decision to expel 17,000 Soviet experts in 1 week in 1972. However, Boumediene, may God bless his soul, surprised me when he said that Grechko spent 4 days in Algiers and that for 3 days he spoke bitterly about Egypt's decision to diversify the sources of arms. I was astonished, because I believed that my decision to expel 17,000 Soviet experts in 1 week and the repercussions of this decision in the world was what was troubling the Soviets, or that it was the cause or the beginning of difficulties. However, Boumediene told me that Grechko never mentioned the departure or expulsion of the experts.

For 3 days Grechko talked with Boumediene so that he would talk me into canceling the decision to diversify the sources of weapons. Why? The intentions became clear. The Soviet Union used the arms sales as a card to impose its will. When a state frees itself from such a situation, the Soviet Union loses its pressure card.

Today we hear about the 'Alawites in Syria, the Syrian Army and the trouble between them and the Soviet Union. The same is happening in Iraq. In Libya the situation is different. They cheated him and sold him huge quantities of weapons so that they could get the dollars, which they could not get from the United States following the policy of detente.

All this is happening around us. What is our attitude? Just as we are rebuilding life on our land with freedom, democracy, security, safety and the sovereignty of the law and with the Egyptian people's will and decision--after I made the decision to diversify the sources of weapons which caused anxiety for the Soviet Union in 1974--Britain and France have sold arms to us. They have opened their doors to us. We now have contracts with France and Britain. Also, in implementation of this decision, you, my sons, have heard about the approval by the U.S. administration, by the House and Senate, to sell us arms valued at $1.5 billion in one deal, in order to raise the standard of technology of the armed forces, particularly the Phantom plane and the F-5E. [applause]

Therefore, we have England, France and the United States. It pleases me and I take this opportunity to announce to you that the PRC has concluded a deal with us. I cannot but express gratitude in your name and in the name of the Egyptian people to the PRC leadership for its understanding and its aid, which is devoid of any purpose, aim or cause. [applause]

Therefore, we have England, France, the United States and China. What do they have, those who are sitting?

Regrettably, there is the Arab industrialization organization and the method resorted to. However, perhaps this is good for us. We are on the way to liquidating it. Anyone who is our partner in any work has the right to ask for its liquidation. This is a routine matter. He has the right. The liquidation will be carried out in a sound method. We are not after anyone else's money.

I would like everyone to know that Egypt cannot be sold. Egypt is not for sale, neither its decision, land or performance. Regardless of our sufferings, we always feel our value as Egyptians, and our heads are always held high. Material is nothing to us. Therefore, the organization will be liquidated according to sound economic rules and the Egyptian organization for the manufacture of weapons will be established instead of the Arab organization. [applause]

Moreover, I will ask the United States for licenses for the production of the most modern weapons. I will also ask for the participation of the major weapons companies that have the most up-to-date technology of the age. I am confident of the outcome because when I began speaking about this, all welcomed it because all wish to deal with Egypt and all respect Egypt and all are fully aware of the size and value of Egypt. This will happen, God willing. [applause]

We are progressing in all fields, praise be to God. As I have told you, programs are being prepared to solve the main problems of food and housing by utilizing the new lands and building new cities. We cannot continue to exist in the narrow valley in which we have been living since we were 17 million people. We now have a population of 40 million, but we are still living in the same area of land, despite the fact that we have millions of hectares of land suitable for cultivation and housing and everything else. God Almighty has granted us water, good weather and wealth.

This is a phase of rebuilding from the widest doors exactly as will happen in the armed forces, as I told you. You must keep pace in your arms and armament with what is most modern in the age. We thank God that due to their knowledge of Egypt, its value and size, all are prepared to help with modern technology to implement the current contracts and the contracts to be concluded in the coming phase, God willing, after the establishment of the Egyptian [military industries] organization and the liquidation of the Arab organization.

We are progressing in all fields. We will take over our petroleum in Sinai after 6 October. There is a new discovery in Sinai heralding many good tidings, which I may perhaps keep undisclosed until our specialists carry out the necessary studies. It is my feeling that God Almighty has willed to compensate us finally, because He gives without limits to whoever He wishes. [applause] In addition to Sinai, there is also a discovery in the western desert.

Following this, we will celebrate the completion of the first phase of the withdrawal that will give us back three-quarters of Sinai. We will meet this year on Mount Moses [Sinai], God willing, to celebrate and not to forget our sacred land, which God Almighty has sanctified.

The difficult years, my sons, are over, praise be to God. The division that existed before the battle--the division among the people and the armed forces--the attempt by many forces to abort the results of the October war and the stumbling of peace are over. By signing the peace treaty on 26 March and by our taking over of Al-'Arish on 26 May, a completely new stage and development began. History will record this development after 26 March and 26 May 1979: after signing the agreement, the takeover of Al-'Arish and the return of Sinai to its beloved land. One day before we took over Al-'Arish, the first meeting on full autonomy for the Palestinians and on solving the Palestinian problem, or placing the sound solution at the beginning of the road, took place.

I repeat and say once more that we will not speak on behalf of the Palestinians and will not determine the fate of the Palestinians. What we are doing now is preparing to place them on the beginning of the second road. They will have autonomy instead of remaining under occupation and suffering. Under autonomy, a Palestinian police force will replace the Israeli police. Their children in prisons will return to their relatives. Palestinian autonomy will replace the Israeli military government, which is governing now, and the Israeli military government will be immediately terminated, as stipulated in the Camp David accord. These are all the things we are doing for the Palestinians. However, they themselves must then sit down and determine their future.

I will never speak about determining the fate of the Palestinians, and I do not advise anybody to assume this responsibility, because the owners of the land alone have the right to determine their fate.

The difficult years are over, as I have told you. I spoke to you about this year's celebrations. Today's celebration will also be observed in the future, in order that your sons and grandsons may come after you and say how things were before 5 June and how they became through the performance of your armed forces and through their upholding of Egypt's will to accept the challenges.

We will celebrate the establishment of Palestinian autonomy next year. We will also celebrate the placing of the Palestinians at the beginning of the sound road. The process of our takeover of our land will continue afterwards in a completely parallel line with the stages of solving the Arab-Israeli problem.

What is the position of those who have severed their relations with us? It is enough that we are celebrating these victories. This year will be the beginning of full victories in the coming years, God willing, which will see a solution to the Palestinian problem and ambitious and bold solutions to our internal problems. the development of our armed forces and the surge of the will of our people through freedom and democracy despite those who exploit. As I have said, the plebiscite results showed they only count 10,000 in a population of 40 million. They will be able to hinder nothing. These will be years of victories. We are over the difficult years and the years of victory at home, abroad and within the Arab nation have started.

My advice to you my sons is that the new building should take place abroad and within our Arab nation, as it is taking place at home, on the basis of love and peace, not hatred, bitterness, rancor and emotionalism. My advice to you is to deepen the concepts of love in our country, because of love Egypt will prosper, progress and triumph. Strike at the calls of hatred and never submit to them.

Let us all turn to build also in our Arab nation an Arab family like the Egyptian family we are building here on love. I will not despair and I will not be influenced by the current convulsions in our Arab nation. As I have explained to you, this is our position and that is theirs. We have accepted the will of the challenge. We and they must prove who is right and who is wrong. We have accepted this challenge. As I have told you my sons, we have accepted this challenge militarily, economically, politically and culturally, and we have triumphed, we shall triumph, God willing, in this challenge.

However, let the Arab brothers be assured that I do not want to triumph over them by using their concepts of hatred and envy. Never. We only want to tell them: you are wrong and we are right. After this, before this and in parallel with this, our line will be and must be, my sons, that we will build an Arab family with love instead of the hatred they are now advocating.

Some in the Egyptian family tried to apply hatred but were isolated by the people. God willing, we must build the Arab family on love and discard all the elements of hatred.

The meeting between Dr Butrus Ghali and James Leonard lasted for 90 minutes. It was attended by Mr Sterner, head of the Middle East Section at the U.S. State Department [title as received] Mr Mathews, U.S. Embassy charge d'affaires in Cairo; and a group of Egyptian and U.S. experts.

It is known that the head of the Israeli delegation to the autonomy talks, Interior Minister Yosef Burg, will arrive in Cairo tomorrow morning to meet with Dr Mustafa Khalil, head of the Egyptian delegation to these talks, within the framework of preparations for the second round of negotiations, to take place in Alexandria on Monday.

GHALI DISCUSSES PALESTINIANS IN LE MONDE INTERVIEW

NC060717 Cairo MENA in English 2315 GMT 5 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Paris, June 5 (MENA)-- Egyptian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali said Egypt would try by all means to put the Palestinians at the beginning of the right course so that the selfrule administration would be really effective when it came into being next spring.

Dr Ghali in an interview with the French LE MONDE said the current acts by certain Arab states against Egypt will lead to nothing definite in favour of the Palestinians. But everything will change when the results of Egypt's current efforts appear within the next few months.

The minister said the Americans back Egypt 100 percent, and that the Israelis should be well advised to realise that in order to get a solid peace they should not deal with the Palestinians in the same way as the French or the British did in their colonies, meaning that they should not give very little when it is very late.

AL-AHRAM SAYS EGYPTIAN ARMS TO BE DEVELOPED

NC060716 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 6 Jun 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-AHRAM published a statement today from a responsible source saying that upon the directions of President Anwar as-Sadat there will be complete development of the weapons of the armed forces, and that the Egyptian Air Force will be equipped with the most modern aircraft produced in the United States, Britain and France.

In his statement to AL-AHRAM the source adds that there is a plan to maintain the Soviet weapons at the highest level of efficiency and operation.

NORTHERN SINAI GOVERNOR DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT PLANS

NC051846 Cairo MENA in English 1640 GMT 5 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Al-'Arish, June 5 (MENA)--Governor of northern Sinai Maj Gen Muhammad Husayn Shawkat said that 30,000 houses will be set up within the coming three years with the participation of the housing bank and the governorate for solving the housing problem and facilitating the return of the immigrants of the governorates citizens.

In a statement to MENA, Major General Shawkat said that the projects prepared at present will absorb thousands of workers and that the plants in Al-'Arish will be in operation within two months.

He added that an Egyptian joint-stock company for exploiting fish in Al-Bardawil Bay will be set up.

The fish will be transported to Al-'Arish airport to be imported to Greece and Italy.

AL-AKHBAR COMMENTS ON 'PLOTS' AGAINST SUDAN

LD050853 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 31 May 79 p 4 LD

[Editorial: "Sudan Does Not Stand Alone"]

[Excerpts] Sudan does not stand alone. This is a fact that must be realized by all those who are hatching plots against Sudan and waging the current hysterical campaign against it. Sudan is an extension of the Nile Valley. It is therefore an extension of Egypt, its land, its people and its army and, as such, is capable of crushing the plots of agents and of those harboring ulterior motives.

Sudanese Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Majid Khalil has revealed the facts about such plots that are aimed not only against Sudan, but also at turning Sudan into a base for dominating Africa and drawing African countries into spheres of suspect influence. The Sudanese defense minister said that the Soviet Union is inciting and sparking off disputes on the Sudanese borders and in areas surrounding it, particularly in the Horn of Africa. The Soviet Union is also manipulating Ethiopia and providing it with Soviet, Cuban and East German military aid, in order to commit aggression against Sudan.

Soviet plots against Sudan are not only those revealed by the Sudanese defense minister for, in addition to that, there are also plots by agents and lackeys working for the Soviet Union. The people have seen the malign plot that At-Tikriti [Iraqi] Ba'th Party has hatched against the Sudanese people and regime and the hysterical campaign the propaganda trumpets of At-Tikriti Ba'th Party and the 'Alawite [Syrian] Ba'th Party have been waging against Sudan.

If these agents and those who manipulate them in their conspiracies and suspect actions think that by doing so they can make Sudan change its national course, or undermine its nationalist regime, or create a rift between Sudan and Egypt so that Sudan will become and easy prey for them, they are only deluding themselves. Try as they may, their conspiracies and attacks will fail to affect Sudan and will not enable them to achieve any of their contemptable objectives. The present Sudanese regime is stronger than their plots and will foil their designs. Therefore, Sudan does not stand alone and, as we have already said, it is an extension of the Nile Valley and the territory and people along the Nile are cohesive. Kartoum and Cairo are one capital.

Despite the fact that Egypt and Sudan are linked by a joint defense treaty, what actually joins them is in fact stronger and more cohesive than that; it is the cohesion stemming from belonging to the same territory and from being one people.

OIL PROSPECTING, EXPLOITATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED

NC052235 Cairo MENA in English 2130 GMT 5 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, June 5 (MENA)--Two oil prospecting and exploitation agreements were signed here today between the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation [EGPC] on the one hand, and each of British Petroleum [BP] and the Italian International Oil Company on the other.

Under the agreements, British Petroleum will explore in an area of 700 square kilometres of Sahl as-Sabil, south-west Sinai. It is committed to a minimum expenditure of 16 million dollars during the eight-year agreement, in addition to two million dollars in signature bonus and 14 million in production bonuses. Net production will be distributed in the proportion of 85 percent for EGPC and 15 percent for the company.

The Italian firm will prospect in an area of 2,400 square kilometres in north-west Sinai's offshore area and will be spending a minimum of 20,500,000 dollars within the seven-year agreement, apart from one million dollars in signature bonus and 12 million dollar production bonuses with production being divided into 80 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

Two more oil agreements will be signed by Oil Minister Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal on Thursday. The first will be concluded with the American CONOCO, covering 866 square kilometers in Sahl al-Qa', south-west Sinai. The agreement, running for ten years, will involve a total expenditure of 53 million dollars, plus five million dollars in signature bonus and production bonuses amounting to twenty million.

The second agreement will be with American CONTAGA, covering 135 square kilometres east of Shukayr offshore area. The eight-year contract involves a total outlay of 18 million dollars, in addition to one million dollars in signature and 12 million in production bonuses.

Production under both agreements will likewise be distributed in the proportion of 85 per cent for EGPC and 15 per cent for the company.

AS-SADAT APPOINTS PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER

NC051958 Cairo MENA in English 1930 GMT 5 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, June 5 (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat issued a republic decree today appointing Admiral Fu'ad Dhikri as presidential adviser.

BA'TH PARTY CALLS ON ERITREAN FACTIONS TO UNITE

JN041102 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 4 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 4 June--the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party has called on the Revolutionary Council of the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) and the Eritrean Popular Liberation Forces to halt their fratricidal fighting.

The Ba'th Party stressed that this fighting only serves the Ethiopian enemy and will negatively reflect on the relations of the Eritrean revolution with its brothers and friends. The party added: Recent fighting between the ELF Revolutionary Council and the Eritrean Liberation Forces cannot be condoned by any person who is loyal to the Eritrean revolution at a time when all Eritrean revolutionaries are confronting the Ethiopian occupation forces fierce onslaught.

In a statement to INA, a responsible source of the Palestine and Armed Struggle Office stated that the Ba'th Party is keeping a close watch on the Eritrean revolution's progress and armed struggle and is doing everything possible with the Eritrean leaders to achieve unity among the various Eritrean revolution factions.

The responsible source added: Proceeding from its unionist course, its relations with the Eritrean revolution, and the objectives of serving the struggling Eritrean people and protecting their march, the Ba'th Party will be compelled to freeze all assistance to any party that proves to be the cause of this fighting.

The responsible source called on the Eritrean revolutionaries to exercise self-criticism, search for the causes of this fighting which is weakening the Eritrean revolution, and to place the basic conflict with the Ethiopian enemy above all peripheral issues.

The responsible source expressed the Ba'th Party's readiness to contribute to any endeavors that will help achieve Eritrean national unity, end disputes among the Eritrean factions, and seriously start a democratic dialog that will lead Eritrea to liberation.

The responsible source concluded: The Ba'th Party stresses that a democratic dialog will lead Eritrea to liberation. The Ba'th Party stresses that a democratic dialog must be initiated to settle differences and protect the Eritrean revolution's objectives of unity and destiny and to safeguard the Eritrean revolution's relations with its brothers and friends in a manner that will serve the Eritrean people's aspirations.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS YAR COUNTERPART

JN041056 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0920 GMT 4 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 June--Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi met here today with YAR Foreign Minister Husayn 'Abdallah al-Amri.

The two sides discussed the current Arab situation, coordination of the two countries positions at the nonalined summit conference scheduled in Havana in September, and topics to be reviewed by the nonalined Coordination Bureau meetings in Colombo on Wednesday.

The two sides then reviewed bilateral relations and ways of strengthening cooperation.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Husayn al-Jamali, Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary.

The YAR foreign minister is currently on a visit to Iraq as part of the delegation accompanying YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani.

$300 Million Loan for YAR

JN041738 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The Yemeni side, headed by Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, and the Iraqi side, headed by Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, signed memos in Baghdad tonight under which the Iraqi Government pledges a $300 million long-term loan to the Yemeni Arab Republic. The loan will be used in financing road, school, hospital and youth hostel projects, the Al-Hudaydah airport project and other projects to be agreed upon in the future.

The two sides exchanged speeches on the occasion. The brother prime minister praised the aid that the fraternal Iraqi Government is giving to the Yemeni people in various fields.

Al-Ghani Departure

JN050950 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 5 June 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 June--YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani left Baghdad for Riyadh this morning at the end of a 4-day official visit to Iraq.

The YAR prime minister was accorded an official sendoff at Baghdad airport. Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf led those seeing him off.

In a predeparture statement, 'Abd al-Ghani expressed satisfaction over the outcome of his visit. He said the visit was very successful, and new steps were taken to improve cooperation between the two fraternal countries. These steps, he added, are also aimed at expanding coordination between the two countries on a joint level and on the level of Arab and international issues and problems.

'Abd al-Ghani asserted this visit would consolidate the unity of Arab spirit and action embodied at the ninth Arab summit conference as well as at the foreign and economy ministers conference in Baghdad.

He added: The visit falls within the framework of bilateral Arab action and joint pan-Arab action aimed at achieving the unity of the Arab homeland. He said: We are in dire need of this unity to confront the Zionist intransigence.

In conclusion, the YAR prime minister said: The visit has enabled us to familiarize ourselves with the fraternal Iraqi homeland, with its rapid progress in revolutionary and developmental areas owing to the constant stability prevailing in Iraq and to the accomplishments and gains of the Iraqi people.

QATARI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

JN041825 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1750 GMT 4 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 June--Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Suhaym ibn Hamad Al Thani arrived in Baghdad from Damascus today. He is leading a delegation on a 4-day official visit to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, Al Thani said that he will convey the greetings and good wishes of the amir of Qatar, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr.

The delegation accompanying Shaykh Suhaym includes 'Ali Sultan al-'Ali and Sultan Jabir, both ambassadors at the Qatari Foreign Ministry, and Ahmad Qasim Jasim al-Mulla, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry.

The delegation was received at the airport by Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs, 'Abd al-Husayn al-Jamali, Foreign Ministry under secretary and by a number of Arab ambassadors in Baghdad.

President Receives Al Thani

JN051144 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 5 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 June--President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr received Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Suhaym ibn Hamad Al Thani at 1030 today. President al-Bakr welcomed Shaykh Suhaym and asked him to convey his greetings and those of the Iraqi people and government to his Qatari amir, his brother Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, and to the Qatari people and government. Shaykh Suhaym conveyed to President al-Bakr the greetings of Shaykh Khalifah and those of the Qatari people and government.

During the meeting, they reviewed relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to strengthen these relations. They also discussed Arab and international issues of mutual concern. The meeting was attended by Qasim as-Samawi, Foreign Ministry under secretary; and the Qatari charge d'affaires in Baghdad.

The Qatari foreign minister arrived in Baghdad last night.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR NONALINED MEETING

JN050947 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0905 GMT 5 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 5 June--Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi left Baghdad for Colombo today to attend the nonalined Coordination Bureau meetings scheduled to begin there on Wednesday. The meeting will prepare for the nonalined summit conference to be held in Havana in September.

KING HUSAYN APPOINTS PUBLIC SECURITY DIRECTOR

JN031827 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Jun 79 JN

[Text] A royal decree was issued appointing Ma'mun Khalil as public security director with the rank of major general, as of 4 June 1979. A royal decree was issued appointing Dhiyab Yusuf as governor in the Interior Ministry. At its meeting this evening, the cabinet decided to retire Interior Ministry Governor Ma'mun Khalil, acting Public Security Director Maj Gen Khalaf Rafi' and Maj Gen Dhiyab Yusuf from the Public Security Directorate as of 3 June 1979.

JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN DELEGATION TO TOUR GULF STATES

JN031143 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 3 Jun 79 p 1 JN

[Text] Amman--AD-DUSTUR has learned that a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation will tour the Arab Gulf states to discuss with officials there ways of supporting the steadfastness of the occupied territories. It has been learned that the tour is within the framework of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee in support of steadfastness in the occupied territories.

U.S. INITIATES MOVES TO INCLUDE PLO IN PEACE PROCESS

JN030822 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 2 Jun 79 pp 1, 15 JN

[Text] Washington--Informed U.S. sources in Washington said yesterday that senior officials of the U.S. administration are currently carrying out widescale diplomatic moves in a quest for a formula to secure the PLO's participation in the next stage of the Middle East peace process to achieve a comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem. The sources said that these moves are shrouded in great secrecy to avoid stirring up Zionist circles in the United States. The sources add that it is accepted in top-level U.S. political circles that the fate of the Palestinian people is the most serious and pressing aspect of the problem, following the Arab determination to reject the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty because it ignores the Palestinian cause and the rights of the Palestinian people. These sources also said that U.S. political circles have admitted that they were mistaken in their calculations regarding the reaction of both Jordan and Saudi Arabia to the treaty. Washington politicians have admitted that the Jordanian and Saudi stands on the Camp David accords have forced the U.S. administration to reconsider its strategy in the Middle East and to reshape its views on the entire situation in the area. The sources point out that the visit of 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf to Washington played a major role in bringing about a change in U.S. policy, and refer to President Carter's recent speech at the Christian-Jewish conference as an indication of this trend.

AR-RA'Y: ARABS TO TIGHTEN BOYCOTT AGAINST EGYPT

JN040845 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 4 Jun 79 p 1 JN

[Text] Paris--Arab diplomatic sources have stated that the Arabs' next step to tighten the siege on the As-Sadat regime will be to ban Egyptians working in Arab countries from transferring their income to Egypt. On another level, a committee made up of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the UAE has been set up to prepare a legal formula for withdrawing these countries' deposits from Egypt. The committee is made up of international law experts and is expected to end meetings this month.

PIERRE AL-JUMAYYIL CHAIRS POLITICAL BUREAU MEETING

NC051400 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 5 Jun 79 NC

[Excerpts] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil has chaired a meeting of the [Phalangist Party] Political Bureau at his residence. The discussion at the meeting dealt with the assassination attempt in the light of security and political developments [words indistinct].

The Phalangist leader has again emphasized the need to exercise self-restraint and to work wisely and [word indistinct] in order to deprive those seeking evil for Lebanon and harm for its people of the opportunity to achieve their aim. He said that Lebanon's life and its resurrection from the debris and rubble come before the lives of everybody. The assassination attempt only aimed at perpetuating destruction and anarchy and prolonging the sorrow in the hearts of the Lebanese.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil added: If my life is the price for rescuing Lebanon, I will not hesitate as I have never hesitated to sacrifice my life for Lebanon, for its survival and the survival of the people.

Whoever planned and implemented the attempt, I pardon him because Lebanon can only triumph through love, understanding and sincere cooperation, but not through vengeance and hatred.

He concluded by saying: May God forgive the side which planned and perpetrated it; may God guide it along the right course.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES KUWAITI AMBASSADOR

NC051406 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Today, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus received the Kuwaiti ambassador in Beirut, 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bu'ayjan, and discussed with him political and security developments related to the situation in the south. At 1100, Minister Butrus met with the Kuwaiti ambassador at the minister's own request.

The meeting lasted 45 minutes. After the meeting Ambassador al-Bu'ayjan was asked about the nature of the discussions. He replied: As a matter of fact, we met to review the current situation and developments as well as to discuss developments at the UN security council on the south.

Asked about the prospects for the convocation of a UN session this week, the ambassador replied: I have no further information on this subject.

Asked to comment on the assassination attempt on Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, the ambassador said: This is a painful and regrettable incident. Shaykh Pierre is working in the interest of the Lebanese and to restore peace to Lebanon. We were distressed by this incident.

Asked his opinion of former President Sham'un's call for the Palestinian resistance to hold a dialog, the ambassador replied: As the Palestinian resistance. We read about this call in the Lebanese newspapers, and I have no further information on the subject. Asked whether he believes that such an invitation would facilitate the dialog, the ambassador replied: May God grant success. We welcome anything that will serve Lebanon's interests.

VOP REPORTS SINKING OF FEDAYEEN BOAT BY ISRAELIS

JN051725 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 5 Jun 79 JN

[Text] A reconnaissance squad of the Palestinian naval forces clashed with enemy warboats and vessels the day before yesterday near Hertsilyah. Zionist helicopters also participated in the battle. The naval clash lasted for several hours and extended to the city of Nahariyya on the northern coast of occupied Palestine. Enemy vessels were able to cordon off the fedayeen reconnaissance boat. A fierce naval battle broke out during which the Zionist enemy used surface to surface and air to surface missiles as well as heavy machine guns, resulting in the martyrdom of four Palestinian revolutionaries and the sinking of the fedayeen boat. This was contained in a military statement issued by a spokesman of the Palestinian revolution forces command. The statement said:

While a Palestinian naval reconnaissance squad was reconnoitering the area off the city of Hertsilyah the day before yesterday, 3 June 1979, it was intercepted by two Zionist warboats. Immediately afterward, the enemy warboats opened fire at the Palestinian boat with heavy machine guns and missiles. Despite the heavy fire, our strugglers were able to escape the seige and sailed on full speed. Another enemy naval unit and several helicopters t racked the fedayeen boat and opened up with heavy machine gun fire and missiles in the area off Nahariyya. The enemy warboats were able to score direct hits on the fedayeen boat. Resulting in the destruction of the boat and the martyrdom of our four fedayeen on board. The martyrs are: (Muhammad Sadiq Abu Ysuf), born 1952 in Gaza, (Sa'di Yusuf Abu al-'Aysh) born 1950 in Khan Yunis; (name indistinct Taha Muhammad).

Glory be to our martyrs.

ISRAELI OVERFLIGHTS, SHELLING REPORTED ON 5 JUNE

NC051236 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Jun 79 NC

[Text] This morning, a short time after 1000, Israeli warplanes flew over west Beirut and its southern suburb. Antiaircraft fire was directed against these planes, forcing them to head south. Yesterday, the relative peace in the south was disturbed by several shells, fired from the border strip in the direction of the Hasbayya district. The command of the Norwegian forces stationed in the district protested the incident. The central and western districts were the scenes of noticeable calm, while activities in Tyre and An-Nabatiyah were more pronounced. However, at 0930 Israeli warplanes carried out several sorties over Sidon, Tyre and An-Nabatiyah at medium altitudes.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS HEAVY CLASHES IN BEIRUT

NC060715 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 6 Jun 79 NC

[Text] In the past hours there were heavy clashes with heavy artillery and missiles, especially in the commercial center, Bishara al-Khuri road and Fu'ad Shihab bridge where traffic is still cut off. The southern suburb was the scene of heavy sniping in the areas of Ash-Shiyah, 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, Badaru, At-Tayyunah, Galerie Sim'an, Mar Mikhail road, the Chevrolet and Furn ash-Shubbak. Intermittent firing and some explosions were heard in the night. In the higher Al-Matn tension prevails, especially in the Sannin-az-Za'rur area where the Syrians and Palestinians continue to direct their fire at the Lebanese villages.

ALGERIA

MINISTER OPENS FOURTH NONALINED BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

LD031626 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Algiers, 3 June--Abdelhamid Mehri, member of the FLN Central Committee and minister of information, yesterday opened the fourth conference of the broadcasting stations of the nonalined countries at the Palace of Nations near Algiers. The conference will continue for 3 days.

The minister delivered a speech on the occasion stressing the importance Algeria attaches to the nonalined movement.

The Algerian minister noted that the Western information media have monopolized the news and have distorted political and social facts about the developing countries which indicates their lack of objectivity.

The minister called for actions to destroy the monopoly of the multinational information companies, which draw a distorted and false picture about the developing countries and the peoples fighting for liberation. He asserted that information has become a weapon of aggression in the hands of imperialism which it uses wrongly and that it must be turned into a means for cultural exchange and enlightenment and thus serve justice, peace, security and the independence of peoples.

Following Mehri's speech, the conferees approved the agenda and elected Mahmud Jilali, director of Algerian radio and television, as secretary of the conference.

BENDJEDID, HUSAYN HOLD FIRST ROUND OF TALKS

LD042322 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] The first round of Algerian-Jordanian political talks between the Algerian delegation led by President Chadli Bendejedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN, and the Jordanian delegation under the chairmanship of King Husayn, ended tonight. It was learned that a general review of the most important issues that concerns the Arab nation took place at this first round of talks.

President Chadli Bendjedid later gave a dinner in honor of King Husayn and the accompanying delegation.

OAU SECRETARY GENERAL DEPARTS AFTER TALKS

LD052202 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The secretary general of the OAU left Algiers this morning after a series of consultations with senior Algerian officials. The search for a solution to the problems facing Africa in general and the northwestern region of Africa in particular was at the center of these consultations. Mr Edem Kodjo stated before his departure that the search for a solution of these problems naturally calls for continued contacts in order to make headway. The secretary general of the pan-African organization added that his action is taking place concurrently with that of the ad hoc subcommittee of the OAU on the Western Sahara. Their mission, he pointed out, [words indistinct] that of seeking a solution to a problem which concerns the whole of Africa.

CUBAN CONSTRUCTION MINISTER FARAH DEPARTS 3 JUN

LD031806 Algiers APS in English 1528 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Algiers, 3 June (APS)--Mr. Levi Farah, minister president of the Cuban state committee for construction, today left Algiers for Rome, after a many-day official visit to Algeria.

Mr. Levi Farah was seen off at the airport by urbanism, housing and construction minister's general secretary, and Cuban and Algerian ambassadors.

LIBYA

TITO CABLES AL-QADHDHAFI FOLLOWING 4 JUN DEPARTURE

LD041536 Tripoli JANA in English 1445 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, June 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The leader of the Great First of September Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, received the following cable from President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia, following his departure from the 'Uqba bin Nafi' air base:

"As we depart from the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, we would like to thank you for your kind hospitality which I and the delegation accompanying me have received during our stay in your beautiful country. As was the case with our previous meetings, I am sure this visit will strengthen the cooperation bonds between our non-aligned countries and reinforce the friendship tying both peoples.

"I am convinced that the high degree of mutual understanding which exists between us as well as our points of view on the several issues discussed will contribute to the implementation of the principles and objectives of the non-aligned policy in particular and will serve the interest of international cooperation and world peace, in general.

"On this occasion, I catch the opportunity to convey to you and the friendly Libyan people our best wishes for constant progress and prosperity."

AT-TURAYKI DEPARTS WITH BENIN FOREIGN MINISTER FOR COLOMBO

LD042204 Tripoli JANA in English 1840 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, June 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The foreign secretary, Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, left Tripoli this afternoon for Colombo to participate in the meetings of the Coordination Bureau for the conference of foreign ministers from non-aligned countries. The bureau will be making the preparations for the sixth summit conference for the non-aligned countries, due to be held in Havana in September.

The meetings of the bureau which commenced today will discuss the situation in the Arab region, particularly the issue of the Palestinian people following the signing of the treacherous treaty with (Israel).

The conference will also discuss the suspension of Egypt's membership in the organization of non-aligned countries due to its complete alignment with (Israel) and its falling into the laps of American imperialism.

Other prominent issues that will be discussed include that of the Western Sahara, liberation issues in South Africa, as well as economic cooperation within the non-aligned movement. In a statement to our agency before leaving Tripoli, the foreign secretary affirmed that the visit by the Yugoslav president, Josip Broz Tito, has supported the non-alignment movement, constructively.

He added: "Talks between Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and President Tito and the joint communique issued following President Tito's visit to the Jamahiriyah have asserted the importance of the non-aligned movement and their efforts to assist it so that it would have a major contribution to the struggle against colonialism and Zionism.

On board of the same plane was the Benin foreign minister on his way to Colombo to take part in the conference.

The Benin foreign minister told our representative that his visit to the Jamahiriyah was successful and fruitful. He said: "The talks I have held with my brothers in the Jamahiriyah dealt with promoting economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries."

He then thanked the Jamahiriyah for the warm welcome and hospitality he was given during his stay and praised the strong relations between the Libyan-Arab and Benin people.

ARAB SPACE COMMUNICATIONS OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT

LD051255 Tripoli JANA in English 0920 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, June 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Dr Ali al-Mashat, the director-general of Arab space communications, left Tripoli yesterday after visiting the Jamahiriyah for several days upon the invitation from the General People's Committee for Communications and Marine Transport. Dr al-Mashat held talks with those in charge on matters relating to the Arab statellite and the question of setting up the necessary communication stations for communal reception.

Dr al-Mashat met 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, the secretary-general of the General People's Congress [title as received], the secretary of the General People's Committee for Communication and Marine Transport, and those in charge of telecommunications and the manufacturing of sophisticated instruments at the Secretariat of Light Industry.

Dr al-Mashat expressed admiration for the tangible development in the field of telecommunication in the Jamahiriyah and noted the concern shown by the general directorate for the post and telecommunication in the Arab space communication project.

It is worth mentioning that the Jamahiriyah is a member in the administrative council of the Arab space communications organization.

PFLP POLITICAL BUREAU MEMBER ARRIVES 5 JUN

LD052048 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--Bassam Abu Sharif, member of the Political Bureau of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, arrived in Tripoli this evening leading a delegation on a several-day visit to the Jamahiriyah.

MOROCCO

AL-JAZIRAH INTERVIEWS HASSAN ON MIDDLE EAST, SAHARA

LD041344 Rabat MAP in English 1301 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, June 4 (MAP)--King Hassan II of Morocco, granted lately an interview to the Saudi daily AL-JAZIRAH, in which he talked about Saudi-Moroccan relations, President as-Sadat of Egypt's initiative, cooperation between Morocco and Iran and the tension prevailing in north-west Africa.

Asked about President as-Sadat's initiative, King Hassan said that Morocco's support to this initiative is not in contradiction with the Baghdad conference resolutions.

"We will support any peace initiative, for we belong to a nation and a civilization that built its glory not with the sword but with knowledge, science and brotherhood", said the Moroccan king.

"We agree on the principle (of As-Sadat's initiative)--but not on all the agreements" added King Hassan.

As to cooperation between Jewish communities and Muslim countries, the Moroccan sovereign explained it is not Jews that attack the Arabs, but Zionists. "Jews and Arabs are descendants of Abraham. We feel that if the communities in the region see their future with a different eye, and if the Zionist racism is put to an end, Arabs and Jews can coexist as in the past, on the Palestinian land", King Hassan told AL-JAZIRAH.

As to the repercussions of the Iranian events on the gulf countries, the Moroccan sovereign said that the Shi'ites are predominant in Iran but in minority in Iraq, adding that the minority will follow tribalism, be it in Iran, Turkey, Iraq, Afghanistan or Pakistan. When asked about the tension prevailing in north-western Africa, the sovereign replied that Morocco's future is forever bound to its southern provinces (the Sahara). He added that there are no secret contacts between Morocco and Algeria. As for Mauritania, King Hassan said he didn't think Mauritania intends to set a barrier between Mauritania and Morrocco.

He added that there can be no agreement between Mauritania and Algeria to the prejudice of Morocco, since cooperation between Morocco and Mauritania is based on respect and mutual confidence.

Moroccan-Iranian relations are normal, said King Hassan II. "The shah of Iran knew he could not stay indefinitely in Morocco, and he didn't want to embarass us at the eve of the Islamic conference which took place in Fes." King Hassan precised that a new Moroccan ambassador gave his letters of credential to the Iranian premier, Mehdi Bazargan.

Finally, the Moroccan sovereign talked about Moroccan-Saudi relations, saying that the most important point in the joint communique, after King Khalid's visit to Morocco, is the constitution of a joint commission, which emphasizes the friendship and brotherhood between Morocco and Saudi Arabia, and the two royal families.

This commission will meet twice a year alternately in Rabat and Riyadh.

KING HASSAN CHAIRS SECURITY SESSION ON MERCENARY ATTACKS

LD052143 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] This morning King Hassan II chaired at the Royal Palace in Fes a meeting of the National Security Council. At this meeting the council studied political and military issues on the agenda. It also studied measures which should be taken following the treacherous attack on the national territory by gangs of mercenaries coming from Algerian territory.

HASSAN RECEIVES OAU'S KODJO ON RETURN FROM ALGERIA

LD052144 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] This evening King Hassan received at the Royal Palace in Fes Edem Kodjo, OAU secretary general, on his return from Algeria, to which his majesty had entrusted him with a mission to the president of the Algerian Republic. This meeting was attended by Prime Minister and Minister of Justice Maata Bouabid; Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies Dey Ould Sidi Baba; Minister of the Interior Driss Basri; and by minister of information Abdelwahid Belrziz. It was also attended by the king's advisers, Ahmed Reda Guedira, Driss Slaoui, and Ahmed Bensoudah and by the chief of the king's aides-de-camps, Col Maj Ahmad Dlimi and by the adviser of the OAU secretary general.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI RENEWS CALL FOR ARAB SUMMIT ON EGYPT

LD031102 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0808 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 3 June--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri today renewed his call for an Arab summit conference to be held in Mecca in an attempt to settle the growing differences between Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and the opponents of the peace treaty with Israel.

In a lengthy interview with Kuwait's AS-SIYASAH, President Numayri also proposed that Egypt abandon the peace treaty it has signed with Israel in return for the other Arabs abandonment of the political and economic sanctions they have imposed against the Egyptian regime for signing the treaty.

Numayri expressed his views that the current rift within the Arab world was caused by differences over means and not objectives to which, he said, all Arabs are committed under the Arab summits of Algiers and Rabat, namely, the liberation of all occupied Arab territory including Jerusalem and restoring the rights of the Palestine people.

President Numayri said that the present differences cannot be ignored "and that there is still a chance for rallying around objectives and it is still possible to end differences."

However, President Numayri proposed to insure the success of the proposed Arab summit in that all information altercations should be abandoned and everyone should adhere to objectivity.

President Numayri proposed a five-point plan for discussion at the proposed Arab summit conference.

They include "the reconsideration of the measures adopted by all parties--Egypt and the other Arabs--within a comprehensive Arab unanimity which would insure integration of means and objectives."

He also said that the conference should discuss drawing up an Arab strategy which does not exclude the possibility of a just comprehensive peace realizing Arab objectives, nor does it exclude the possibility of a military confrontation in case Israel persists with its obduracy and arrogance.

Such a strategy, in the opinion of Numayri, should also cover "a definite determination of the support needed by the confrontation states militarily, economically and politically as well as the determination of the countries offering such support within their means and resources."

President Numayri added that the conference should reconsider the basis on which the Arab League is founded "so that it will become an influential and truly representative organization of collective Arab leadership."

President Numayri expressed his dismay over the isolation of Egypt from the rest of the Arab world and said that such isolation cannot act as a source of strength for Egypt even while it is seeking peace.

He blamed Egypt and the other Arab countries for widening the gap between them, saying that one of the most prominent reasons for this rift was the absence of consultations and unilaterally adopted decisions in addition to the shock of direct Egyptian-Israeli contacts.

President Numayri placed a large part of the blame for growing tension in the Arab world on the Arab information media. He accused them of disseminating news which he described as boring and repetitive concerning coups and troubles in Sudan. He said that Sudan is an oasis of stability compared to most of the neighboring countries.

There is nothing to stop the national concilation he proposed in the Sudan, he said pointing out in this respect that many of the political exiles who lived abroad have begun to return to Sudan. But he added that "some still live outside Sudan and call themselves the Sudanese opposition.... They only represent themselves and their own interests."

Asked about the possibility of Arab mediation for restoring diplomatic relations between Sudan and Iraq, President Numayri said that as far as he is concerned, there is nothing called "a road of no return with regard to the brothers."

Sudan severed relations with Iraq earlier this year, accusing Baghdad of interfering in its internal affairs. Thereupon, Iraq retaliated by severing relations with Sudan. President Numayri said that he abides by the same criteria as Iraq.

TANZANIAN TROOPS STORM EMBASSY IN KAMPALA

LD051514 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD/EA

[Text] A SUDAN NEWS AGENCY correspondent reports from Nairobi that armed Tanzanian troops yesterday stormed the Sudanese Embassy building in Kampala and took a vehicle belonging to the consul.

The report adds that the Tanzanian troops rejected a request from the French ambassador not to interfere with the property of the Sudanese Embassy, which is located in the same building as the French Embassy.

The French ambassador in Kampala notified the Ugandan authorities of this incident and asked them to take the necessary steps.

It is noteworthy that when they entered Kampala in the middle of April, the Tanzanian troops stole most of the furniture in the Sudanese ambassador's residence in Kampala.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY CONDEMNS TANZANIAN BEHAVIOR IN UGANDA

JN051654 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 5 June--The Sudanese People's Assembly today condemned the violation of human rights in Uganda by the Tanzanian forces. Two assembly members asked for more information about all the circumstances involving the Uganda incidents to be submitted to the members of the People's Assembly by Ar-Rashid at-Tahir, vice president, minister of foreign affairs and assistant to the president for coordination.

The proposal, which was submitted by Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman, chairman of the social affairs committee, was passed with a majority of 114 votes to 86 with 5 abstentions.

POLISH ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TRADE TALKS

JN201931 Khartoum SUNA in English 1710 GMT 2 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum June 2 (SUNA)--A Polish economic delegation arrived here yesterday to discuss with officials here consolidation of trade exchange between the two countries and reaching agreements on purchasing Sudanese cotton.

TUNISIA

SAUDI INTERIOR MINISTER BEGINS 4-DAY VISIT

LD021740 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi interior minister, arrived in Tunis today for a 4-day visit to the country, at the invitation of his Tunisian counterpart Hannablia. Prince Nayif said he was pleased to visit Tunisia. A Saudi newspaper has stressed the importance of the visit.

WESTERN SAHARA

SWAPO LEADER NUJOMA HOLDS TALKS WITH POLISARIO TEAM

LD022048 Algiers APS in English 1534 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 2 June (APS)--A South-West African Peoples Organization (SWAPO) delegation led by its president, Mr Sam Nujoma, was received Friday at Popular Front for the Liberation of As-Saqiyan al-Hamra and Rio de Oro (POLISARIO)'s headquarters. SWAPO delegation had talks with Mr Brahim Ghali, POLISARIO Executive Committee member and SDAR defense minister, in the presence of Saharan high ranking officials.

The two delegations exchanged views on the development of their people's liberation struggles against colonialism, apartheid, reaction and imperialism to achieve the total independence and impose the respect of their motherland's territorial integrity.

The two sides will work for the strengthening of their bilateral relations to put a check on the imperialist-reactionary manoeuvers their peoples are fighting.

MINISTER OUTLINES 'CONSEQUENCES' OF MAURITANIAN BALK

LD011502 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] Foreign Minister Hakim Brahim yesterday declared in Geneva that the failure of Mauritania to send a delegation to Tripoli on 26 May to begin the second round of negotiations to implement the Tripoli agreement was considered as a retreat in the Mauritanian attitude and as continuation of the delaying tactics that it has pursued for an entire year despite the good will shown by the POLISARIO Front for restoring a just peace in the region.

Faced with such a situation, the minister added, the SDAR had no alternative but to draw the necessary conclusions which would enable it to liberate its homeland from the Moroccan-Mauritanian occupation and [words indistinct].. The minister said that his government has taken the necessary measures to communicate this fact to the Organization of African Unity heads of state, the nonalined group, members of the OAU committee charged with the decolonization of Western Sahara, and the secretaries general of the United Nations and OAU, and to acquaint them with the serious consequences for which only the aggressors against SDAR territory can be responsible.

MILITARY COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON OPERATIONS OF 30,31 MAY

LD041952 Algiers APS in French 1100 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] The liberated territories, 4 June, APS--The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Defense Ministry has published a military communique on an attack carried out by the forces of the Saharan People's Liberation Army [ALPS] against the Moroccan occupation forces on the northern front on 31 May. The ALPS intercepted the first unit of the enemy forces which were trying to reach southern Morocco from the northern front. Immobilized in the region of Khnifis, east of Villa Bens, the enemy unit was attacked by the ALPS and entirely wiped out. Nine Moroccan soldiers, including a corporal, were captured and a considerable amount of equipment was recovered, including two jeep-mounted canons, 12 land rovers, five lorries, three mortars, four antitank rocket launchers, 12 machineguns, 48 guns, five cases of ammunition, and two new mine detectors. During the fighting, 85 Moroccan soldiers were killed and the same number injured in varying degrees of seriousness. Our soldiers also destroyed two armored vehicles and 17 jeeps and lorries belonging to the occupation troops.

Prior to this operation the ALPS attacked enemy troops on 30 May outside Semara and at Guelta Zemmur. About ten Moroccan soldiers were killed and another 15 or so injured during these operations.

LOD-CAIRO AIR CORRIDOR OPENED TO FOREIGN AIRLINES

TA052027 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 5 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Israel and Egypt have decided that the air corridor between the two countries will be opened at once to planes of foreign airlines and that the citizens of both countries will be able to visit the neighboring country. At this stage, there will not be free passage across the land border between the two countries. After a prior announcement by the Israeli Foreign Ministry, Israelis will receive a permit to stay in Egypt upon their arrival in Cairo. These decisions were made in the talks Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan held with the leaders of Egypt and they were learned by our envoy in Cairo, Shim'on Schiffer. The agreements will be published officially tomorrow morning after a meeting between Dayan and the prime minister of Egypt, Mustafa Khalil.

As stated, during the first stage no El Al planes or planes of the Egyptian airline will fly on the Lod-Cairo route. Only planes of international companies will be able to do this.

In unofficial talks the Israeli team held in Cairo, it was explained that the Egyptians are not prepared to permit the continuation of Israeli fishing in Sabkhat al-Bardawil because they need this source of income. Neither will they permit the inhabitants of Al-'Arish to go back to work in Israel.

Today, the foreign minister visited Al-Uqsur in upper Egypt and the masses of inhabitants cheered him. He will return to Israel tomorrow. Minister of the Interior Yusef Burg will go to Cairo to conclude the agenda of the autonomy deliberations which will be held in Alexandria next week. Minister Burg will visit the Pyramids, pray in the Cairo synagogue and hold political talks. In another 2 weeks, Egypt's minister of defense. Kamal Hassan 'Ali, will come to Israel.

CANADA TO MOVE EMBASSY FROM TEL AVIV TO JERUSALEM

TA051824 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 5 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Canada's new foreign minister, Flora McDonald, has said that Canada will move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, but no date has yet been set. According to McDonald, the new government will shortly discuss how and when the embassy will be moved. She said this yesterday after the swearing-in ceremony of the government ministers, but her remarks were only published today. The new prime minister, Joe Clark, revealed his party's intentions on this matter during the election campaign and his foreign minister said that he would keep his commitment.

Begin Reaction

TA051830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 5 Jun 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] At the beginning of this broadcast we brought you the report about the announcement by the new Canadian foreign minister, Flora McDonald, regarding Canada's readiness to move the Canadian Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. We heard Teddy Kollek's reaction. Our correspondent on party affairs, Amnon Nadav, who is at the Herut convention in Tel Aviv, now brings us the reaction of Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

[Begin--Begin Recording] I have an announcement of special significance to the nation of Israel. The new Canadian foregin minister, Flora McDonald, has said that Canada will move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. [applause] Ms McDonald said this last night a short time after she was sworn in to her new post. She said: I cannot give you any date, but ways will soon be examined to implement the decision. And now, the story behind it.

When I visited Canada the prime minister was Mr Trudeau, a friend of Israel. We are accustomed--after the elections in Britain and also after the elections in Canada--to maintaining friendships. So, after the elections in Britain I sent two dables: to Mr Callaghan, who is definitely a friend of Israel, and to Mrs Thatcher, congratulating her on her victory. After the elections in Canada I sent two cables: to Mr Pierre Trudeau, who is a friend to Israel, and to Mr Clark, on his victory. But Mr Clark had visited Jerusalem as the head of the opposition in Canada. I met with him for a full hour and I asked him to use his influence in regard to the fact that the Canadian Embassy should be moved to Jerusalem. Afterward, I read that in the election campaign that Mr Clark said, among other things--I do not know whether this is true, but that is what I read--I promised the prime minister of Israel that we would move our embassy from Tel Aviv to Canada [laughter] from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. [laughter] Freud can explain that. Freud will explain.

But here I want to tell you something more piquant. One day I was speaking with the Canadian ambassador to Israel and I asked him: When are you moving to Jerusalem? He said to me: As soon as the U.S. Embassy moves to Jerusalem, I will immediately follow in its footsteps. I am happy to say that the Canadian ambassador did not wait and he will move to Jerusalem.

As for the United States, I want to tell you another piquant story. It is not a diplomatic secret, although it does come from our talks with the representatives of the greatest and most friendly power. However, one day I met with an outstanding statesman of the United States and he asked me: Before we sign a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, is it possible that you will refrain from giving public statements about a whole Jerusalem, a unified city and so on. I said that I had a personal request. What is your request? I told him: In order to boost my morale, I would like a glass of tea. I received it and I drank a few sips. After this, when my moral had been boosted, I asked: When are you moving your embassy to Jerusalem? And with that the whole talk ended.

Now, I really have the pleasure of informingthe conference, as the nation of Israel has already been informed, that the embassy of a country as great and as important as Canada will be in Jerusalem, and there is a basis for the hope that it will not be long before another embassy--also of a great, friendly power--will be in Jerusalem. I always tell the U.S. ambassador: Look, Sam, you come to me in Jerusalem. You come to the foreign minister. Sometimes you travel twice from Herzlyya Pitu'ah to Jerusalem. With your energy crisis, you are using so much gas. After all, you would be able to save the U.S. nation this expense. So, he said--well, I will not tell you how he replied. [laughter and applause] So, after that news I express the hope that the U.S. Embassy, and many other embassies after it, will also move to Jerusalem and will sit there in Israel's eternal capital. [end recording]

5 JUN HERUT CONFERENCE, DRAFT RESOLUTIONS REPORTED

TA050900 Jerusalem POST in English 5 Jun 79 p 1 TA

[By Sarah Honig, POST political reporter]

[Text] Tel Aviv--Warm tribute to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat is to be included among the political draft resolutions likely to be adopted by the Herut convention this week.

The resolutions are seen as having the personal blessing of Prime Minister Menahem Begin since they were drawn up by Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or. They are almost certain to be adopted, but minor amendments still might be made in the text.

One of the draft resolutions expresses Herut's "appreciation for the civil courage of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's readiness to enact peace with Israel in the face of open hatred and hostility of extremist Arab leaders."

But other draft resolutions take a tough stand on the nature and future of the autonomy plan, and are seen as taking the wind out of Ge'ula Kohen's Herut loyalist circle's antitreaty campaign at the convention.

Thus some of the resolutions reaffirm "the right of the Jewish people over the land of Israel in its historic entirety" and say that when the five years of autonomy are up, the territories should be annexed to Israel.

The government is warmly congratulated in another resolution for having achieved peace with Egypt, which is described as "the fulfilment of promises the Likud made to the voters." The government is called upon to pursue a comprehensive peace with all Middle East states "free of preconditions and of solutions and formulas introduced by outsiders."

Autonomy for the residents of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza is approved of, a Palestinian state is ruled out and an all our war against the PLO is urged.

But despite the overwhelming majority in resolutions of unequivocal support for Begin's foreign policies, the prime minister yesterday felt the first sting of criticism at the convention, when the tedious proceedings erupted into violence.

Delegates who sat through a day of dull speeches and lacklustre debate did not notice at first that Rafi Tal of Neve Avivim, a sympathizer of Kohen's Herut loyalist circle, was delivering a biting attack on the prime minister. But when Tal called on the delegates to condemn Begin for having recognized the Palestinian state, delegates rose from their seats, rushed to the rostrum, snatched the microphones from Tal and a brawl ensued.

The prime minister, who was sitting among the delegates, rose to defend Tal, saying that "a terrible thing has just taken place here. If this is how things are going to proceed then our party is in the throes of a great crisis. Each man must have the right to say what he wishes. The test of democracy is when it is hardest to fulfil."

After Begin's plea to the delegates, they slowly returned to their seats to allow Tal to finish. Begin stood by Tal's side as he spoke to make sure he would not be attacked again and listened to Tal calling for his resignation.

Outside the plenum of the convention, members of the loyalist circle attempted to collect signatures of support for their position. But their battle against the prime minister seemed hopeless before it even started.

One man who pleased all the Herut factions earlier in the day was Agriculture Minister Air'el Sharon who delivered a rousing defense of settlement beyond the green line. He said that in the past two years 52 settlements had been established in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. In all, 85 new settlements had been established since 1977, Sharon siad. These include settlements in the territories, in pre-Six-Day War Israel and Galilee lookout posts. Sharon said that within four months 29 lookouts have gone up to make sure that 100,000 dunams of public land could be used as settlement reserves in future and are not occupied by squatters.

Weizman Address

TA060919 Jerusalem POST in English 5 Jun 79 PP 1, 2 TA

[By Jerusalem POST political reporter Sarah Honig]

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv--In an earlier address to the Herut convention delegates, Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman predicted that the most difficult partner in the upcoming autonomy negotiations would be the U.S.--not Egypt.

Weizman accused the Americans of being "the only party to the peace agreement not to have modified its stance in any way, and not to have adjusted its attitude to the new reality.

"I often tell my American colleagues that while As-Sadat agreed to recognize Israel and we agreed to make considerable territorial compromises, the Americans are still talking about the 1967 frontiers, with minor adjustments, just as they did years ago--as if nothing new has happened."

In what was seen as an attempt to endear himself anew to the Herut mainstream, Weizman said he favours settlement in all parts of Eretz Yisra'el--"not just for security purposes, but to live up to Zionist ideals as well."

His words were immediately interpreted as criticism of Labor's policy of settlements only in strategically important areas, such as the Jordan Rift.

"There are basic values from which one never departs, such as our right to the entire land of Israel and the whole of Jerusalem," Weizman declared.

But to the sound of hecklers which threatened to plunge the convention into pandemonium, Weizman explained that he is against "partisan settlement attempts." He said he preferred a number of large settlements to many small, weak ones.

"I am against expropriation of land, but I will abide by any majority Cabinet decision," the defense minister said.

When hecklers questioned his belief in Egypt's peaceful intentions, Weizman retorted: "If there is a change in Egyptian positions, we will simply enter Sinai a fourth time. We were there three times before. If we are cheated, we will go in once again and never get out."

The battle with the terrorists will take a long time "and has just begun," Weizman said. "It will not be fought conventionally," the defense minister added.

Weizman, seen by many as the architect of the 1977 Likud victory, said he is sure his party will stay in power for another 12 years. "There is a better-than-even chance that we will win in 1981, and I am rarely wrong about things like that."

Tripori Attack on Histadrut, Peres

TA051600 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 5 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori strongly attacked the Alinement and the Histadrut today. Speaking at the Herut convention, Mordekhay Tzipori said that the Histadrut has turned into the greatest mafia in the world, supporting parasites. There are also tens of thousands of workers and officials in the government who do not put in even 1 hour's work for the wages they receive and yet they cannot be removed from their positions. The Likud, he added, has failed in the contest with the Histadrut.

We are allowing the Alinement to suck the country's blood. If Shim'on Peres boasts that the Alinement has held 20 seminars for employees, they were held at the expense of the government offices and this system should be strongly renounced and eliminated, Tzipori said.

Following Shim'on Peres' statements at the U.S. Embassy, the deputy defense minister remarked that Peres is prepared to give anything to gain power, including the state's security.

COMPOSITION OF DELEGATION TO ALEXANDRIA TALKS REPORTED

TA051934 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 5 Jun 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] The second stage in the autonomy negotiations will begin in Alexandria, Egypt, on Monday and not on Sunday as had been first planned. We already heard on the news that as far as can be seen Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who is now in Egypt on a private visit, will not join the talks at the beginning of next week. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports:

On Monday, the three delegations--the U.S., Egyptian and Israeli delegations--will meet again in Alexandria and the format will be similar to the Beersheba talks except that this time the chairman will be Mustafa Khalil, the prime minister of Egypt. There is another difference: As far as can be seen, the Israeli delegation will include only five, not six ministers: Ministers Burg, Nisim, Sharon, Tamir and Weizman will take part, but Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has made other plans for himself in Israel. At noon on Monday he will meet in Israel with the foreign correspondents' community, will eat lunch with them and answer questions. This was agreed upon on the eve of Dayan's departure for Cairo and everyone assumes that this hints at the fact that Dayan will not be part of the Israeli delegation.

In any case, Moshe Dayan is returning to Israel tomorrow and Dr Burg is flying to Egypt tomorrow. The two of them will meet in Cairo and the matter of Dayan's participation in the talks on the autonomy will doubtlessly be discussed. It is no secret that the relations between the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of the Interior are chilly in regard to these talks and we found an expression of this chilliness today as well: This morning, reports were published about a budget drawn up by the Foreign Ministry for the purpose of holding the talks, but the head of the delegation, the minister of the interior, hurried to completely dismiss these reports today.

Appearing before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, Minister Burg reported that his ministry had not asked the Foreign Ministry for a single penny. Everything would be done, Burg said, with a great saving of the funds of the Ministry of the Interior.

NAVY COMMANDER DISCUSSES TERRORISM SITUATION

TA060846 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 5 Jun 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Excerpts] This week, when navy units scored an honorable achievement by sinking a speedboat carrying Katyusha rocket launchers, naval personnel are marking Navy Day. Our military correspondent Roni Daniyel spoke with the commander of the navy, Rear Admiral Ze'ev Almog. [Begin recording]

[Daniyel] How much are the terrorists innovating and updating in regard to this activity of theirs?

[Almog] There is no doubt that they are becoming more and more sophisticated. In addition, they are apparently receiving aid and advice from experts. They are occasionally using improved systems. It is true that they are confronting a modern army, a sophisticated one, but this is a war which has been continuing for a long time and I have explained its difficulties.

[Daniyel] The equipment they are using, this advice, do they also come from the counties of the West?

[Almog] Possibly.

[Daniyel] Certainly?

[Almog] We know that there are terror organizations in the West as well as we know that these organizations have on more than one occasion trained the terror organizations that act against us. We are continuing multi-branch activity, including patrols by ships and planes, and offensive action against the bases and command posts of the terrorists. In keeping with this, we are acting on two levels--the defensive and the offensive. You should know that the defensive activity is handicapped by objective limitations. I have already pointed out that the closing of a land border does not resemble the effort of closing a sea border. So, even if we double the number of ships, whenever a ship moves from one point to another, to intercept a terrorist boat, that ship is at the same time abandoning the line it was patrolling. [end recording]

[Daniyel] Innocent merchant vessels have also been added to the objective difficulties. According to international law, they must report to the coastal stations when approaching. Merchant ships have been in the habit of ignoring this and the solution was a prolonged search for each of those ships. The hint is clear and now there is a more scrupulous guard.

[Almog--begin recording] I attach great importance to offensive activity primarily because it hits those who plot to penetrate us and those we hit are not yet among us. Furthermore, the very strike itself disrupts them, disrupts their deployment, perhaps deters attempts at strikes. With a great deal of patience, our continuation of this activity on these two levels must yield results and, in general, we have achieved a great many positive results.

To my regret, one failure has more of an effect--perhaps rightly so from the viewpoint of the population of the country, which sees itself as needing to be defended--than many sucesses. [end recording]

[Daniyel] The commander of the navy expects that by the middle of the 1980's there will be a dangerous gap unfavorable to Israel regarding the issue of military strength at sea. The Arab countries, including Egypt, are procuring much equipment and the growth process is constant and has great impetus. This means that the Arab countries are getting a quantity and quality of weapons they were prevented from getting in the past.

[Almog--Begin recording] As long as we must keep our eyes open and examine whether the peace agreement with Egypt is valid, we must take into account that the bowl can be overturned. We very much hope it will not be. And at the time of the test of war, I hope that Egypt will not join in such a war against us. However, as I said, these things must be tested. [end recording]

MA'ARIV CHIDES U.S. ON CONDEMNATION OF SETTLEMENT

TA051516 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Jun 79 p 5 TA

[Editorial: "The Condemnation from Washington"]

[Text] The American objection to Israeli settlements in the territories is well-known and need not be proved.

Therefore, there is no novelty in the condemnation expressed by the State Department spokesman regarding the Israeli Government's decision to establish a settlement in Elon More near Nabulus.

Washington also knew that the decision was made by the Israeli Government despite the opposition of several of the senior ministers, and this fact might have strengthened it in its objection.

Despite this, there is room for wonder about the specially sharp tone of the U.S. condemnation. In particular, the State Department saw fit to emphasize and protest the timing of the decision, ignoring the fact that the time when this decision was made was not only the eve of the autonomy discussion with Egypt but also the time of Herut conference. From the point of view of Israel's prime minister, who is also the head of the Herut movement, there could not have been a better time for such a decision. Mr Begin is aware of the fact that many in his movement are steering the conference toward making a decision about extending full Israeli sovereignty to Judaea and Samaria at the end of the 5-year autonomy. The government's decision about establishing a settlement in Elon More carries special political significance in this regard, not to mention the symbolic meaning: It was during a visit to the original Elon More that Begin opened his new path immediately following the revolution [in Israeli politics raising the Likud to power].

The Americans usually have full and comprehensive information about events in Israel and about its political system. However, the impression sometimes given is that the knowledge of facts and the correct reading of their meaning are two different things. More sophistication than that possessed by certain White House and State Department officials is apparently needed in order to understand that statements of the kind made by Hodding Carter yesterday--statements which Ambassador Lewis was requested to personally bring to the Israeli Government's attention--often have the opposite effect than that originally intended.

Egypt as well as Saudi Arabia and Jordan may welcome the fierce wording of the U.S. condemnation of Israel but, paradoxically, there too the outcome could be the opposite of that sought by the Americans and may lead to a radicalization of positions instead of moderation.

Various events taking place in the Middle East over the last year should serve as a warning and a lesson to the Americans that in this sensitive region psychology is no less important than politics. However, Washington does not seem quick to learn.

TERRITORIAL CONTINUITY TO BE GIVEN JORDAN VALLEY COUNCIL

TA041840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 4 Jun 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] Unlike a former decision made about 3 months ago, the interior minister and the Judaea and Samaria military authorities today decided to enlarge the area of the Jordan Valley regional council and give it a territorial continuity from Mehola near Bet She'an in the north and as far as the Jerusalem-Jericho road in the south. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports that the new map of the council was presented to the committee of the Jordan Valley settlements and the committee members were told that everything now depends on the defense minister's agreement.

[Ben-Melekh--begin recording] The order issued about 3 months ago by Brig Gen Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer, the Judaea and Samaria commander, stated that the Jewish regional council of the Jordan Valley would not have a territorial continuity but 15 enclaves, each comprising about 2,000 dunams. Many of the water sources, roads and fleshing-out areas of the settlements were left out of the Jewish municipal area. Reacting to this, the settlements committee announced it would not make it possible to establish the council under these conditions.

Today in a meeting with the interior minister and the representatives of the military authorities they learned that a dramatic revolution has occurred in the position of the municipal elements, both military and civilian. The map presented today is totally different from the one preceding it: It creates a territorial continuity extending along tens of kilometers from Mehola in the north to the Jerusalem-Jericho road. It reaches the water line on the Jordan River and also includes the high mountain of the Jordan Valley, (Hasartaba).

The area of the regional council to be set up in the Jordan Valley has then increased by thousands of dunams. Its boundaries will include all the water sources, the routes leading to them and the system of roads in the region. All the Arab settlements, Jericho and its environs and Arab lands belonging to private legal owners, will be left out of the Jewish municipal area. I have learned that the lands along the Jerusalem-Jericho road, approximately as far as Ma'ale Ha'adumim will be annexed to the boundaries of another Jewish regional council that will be set up in the Jordan Valley: the Dead Sea council that will include the kibbutzim of (Qaliya), Mizpe Shalem and Almog. The destiny of the regional council of the Jordan Valley now depends on Defense Minister Weizman's consent. An attempt will soon be made to convince the minister that the needs of the settlements and their development necessitate expanding the area of the council. The committee of the Jordan Valley settlements welcomed the new position of the Interior Ministry and authorities. [paragraph continues]

However, they say they will continue to struggle to have their subjection to the military authorities canceled. They demand that the council be dependent on the Israeli civilian and not military authorities. [end recording]

GOLAN HEIGHTS SETTLERS CALL FOR ANNEXATION

TA041302 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 4 Jun 79 p 1 TA

[Text] Today, the Golan settlements are beginning a public campaign, which is to last for several months, to have the Knesset declare the Golan Heights as an integral part of the State of Israel and, impose Israeli sovereignty over the Golan.

This morning, representatives of settlements from the north of the country are to hold a news conference at Sokolov house in Tel Aviv where they will report on the campaign they are launching. Among other things, they intend to draw up a mass petition calling upon the Knesset and the government to immediately impose Israeli sovereignty over the Golan Heights. It is hoped that a million people will sign the petition.

WEST BANK MARKS SIX DAY WAR ANNIVERSARY WITH STRIKES

TA051230 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Most of the larger West Bank municipalities, mainly those in Samaria, are striking today to mark the breakout of the Six Day War. The mayors have even issued a special announcement. At the same time, the Judaea and Samaria towns are quiet. At some places the Palastin flag was hoisted and slogans were painted.

Student Demonstration

TA051811 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1530 GMT 5 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Jerusalem, 5 June--Eighty Arab students demonstrated at noon today opposite the prime minister's office in Jerusalem to mark the outbreak of the Six Day War.

The demonstration focused on slogans denouncing the "Zionist conquest" of the territories, the lack of a solution to the Palestinians problems, the "suppression" in the conquered territories and what was termed by the demonstrators as the "trampling of the freedom of expression and the detentions on university campuses."

The demonstrators were representing the Arab students association and the Arab students committee at the Hebrew university in Jerusalem. Among other things, they demanded the immediate reopening of Bi'r Zayt college and they also shouted slogans against the Government of Israel and against Menahem Begin.

Among the demonstrators could also be seen Knesset members Charlie Biton and Tawfiq Tubi as well as Prof Yisra'el Shahhaq. The demonstrators distributed leaflets in which they claimed that the aim of the tripartite U.S.-Egyptian-Israel agreement was perpetuation of the Israeli conquest of the territories.

The demonstrators dispersed quietly after about 2 hours and there was no need for police intervention. The police had been on special alert in the vicinity due to reports indicating that Rabbi Kahana's men might also demonstrate there. This fear, however, proved to beunfounded and the demonstration passed quietly.

KHOMEYNI: RECALCITRANT OPPOSITION SHOULD BE DESTROYED

LD051525 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1040 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Speech by Imam Khomeyni at the Feziyeh Theological College in Qom on 5 June--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Why did the 5 June incident come about? Who created the 5 June incident, who followed it up and who is still following it up and who is to be relied on from now on? What was the purpose of 5 June, what has been its purpose so far and what will be its purpose from now on? Let us understand about 5 June and its purpose, and let us identify those who brought it about, those who followed it up and those on whom we can pin our hopes from now on to follow it up. Let us identify the movement of 5 June and its opponents.

The 5 June movement was for Islam, was in the name of Islam, was led by the religious leadership and the clergy. It was this same crowd that is here today that brought it about. It was this very kind of crowd that brought about the 5 June movement, and it was this kind of crowd that was killed.

What class of people was it that reportedly sacrificed 15,000 people on 5 June? Those who brought about the 5 June movement, those who poured into the streets and those who followed it up and cried "God is Great" came from this class of people. It is this class of people that is entitled to have a say in running the country. Others have no right. Who are the people who are trying to divert our nation from its path? Which groups are trying to divert an Islamic movement from being Islamic? Some of them do not know the facts of the matter; they are ignorant. There are also those who are conscientiously against Islam.

Those who are ignorant should be guided. They should be told, those who imagine anything other than Islam can do anything in Iran, those who imagine anything other than Islam brought down the previous regime, those who claim non-Muslims contributed to the overthrow of the shah's regime--gentlemen, you should go and read the inscriptions of the gravestones of those who lost their lives on 5 June 1963. Who are they? If you find one gravestone from a non-Islamic individual, then you can say he, too, took part. If you find a gravestone from the upper classes, then they too participated. But you will not find any. It was the lower classes, it was the farmers, it was the workers, it was the Muslim businessmen of the bazaar, it was the committed clergy. Whatever there is comes from them.

So the 5 June movement was brought about by these people under Islam was preserved by them under Islam, and it is they who now preserve it under Islam. Those who imagine anything other than the might of Islam could smash such an edifice as the previous regime are mistaken.

As for those who oppose us, because of their opposition to Islam, they should be put straight by guidance if possible; otherwise the same people who destroyed the regime will destroy these associated, not exclusively Islamic elements. What has been achieved since the 5 June movement has been due to the efforts of these very people, thanks to the self-sacrifice of this very kind of people and thanks to the blood given by this very section of society. It is they who are entitled to cast their vote on everything that should be achieved in the country. Those who stayed at home and have now come out, those who were outsiders and have now joined the ranks--these have no right and nothing to say about the movement. [applause]

Their views do not count at all. The views of the nation that brought about that movement and smashed the great powers and those (?who) will continue this path--all the rights belong to them. It is their views that (?should be counted). The views of others, if they are in line with them, if they follow Islam, if they are within Islamic principles and aim at preserving Islam, are well and good. If on the other hand there is deviation, they should go back where they came from.

How are we to identify deviations? How are we to recognize the source of deviations? How should we recognize those who brought about the movement and those who opposed it? From their writings, their remarks, their meetings and their gatherings. Any gathering which is based on Islam and Islamic laws follows the course of this nation. Any gathering, any speech or any article and writing which is contrary to the path of Islam is against this movement, whatever they may be.

Your opponents want you to give your blood but to reap the benefit themselves. Your opponents suffered nothing during the satanic period because they were [words indistinct]. Now that you have set the table they have gathered around to make use of it. They now say no to the clergy. We say: No with them and other strata of people. They want everything for themsleves. They say no to Islam.

Oh you who suffer from westernization, who love things foreign, oh you empty-headed humans, oh you hollow people, come to yourselves and do not make your [word indistinct] Western. Look at things that exist in the West, the good things that exist in the West. Look at the human rights association in the West, to see who they are and what their purpose is. Do they want to preserve human rights, or the interests of superpowers? They are following the superpowers and are trying to safeguard the interests of superpowers. You, our jurists, our human rights association, do not follow those other jurists. You should concern yourselves with the human rights like these hard-working people. These classes who brought about the revolution are entitled to their human rights. It is they who work for human rights. It is they who look after the welfare of human beings, but you only talk. They act. The workers, the farmers--these are the association of human rights and of jurists. They act and you only write. None of you is doing anything to enable human beings achieve their human rights. Those who act are the very same people who rose today and who rose on 5 June 1963. It is they who have the welfare of human beings at heart, because they are Muslims. Islam has the welfare of mankind at heart. You, whose course is different from that of Islam, will do nothing for mankind. You write and you want to divert the movement. You make speeches and want to divert the movement.

Those who have deviationist views, those who have treachery to Islam and this nation in their heart, those who regard the 1,400-year-old Islam as inadequate--these people should separate their ranks from that of the nation. They are actually separate already. Henceforth we only need you, this class of people. We do not need the others. Today is the day when Islam should be realized. What the opposition say today is similar to what they used to say in the past. If we do not implement Islam today, when can we? When will it be achieved? If, God forbid, the movement were put to sleep or were silenced, who could again bring about Islamic jurisprudence? If we did not implement Islamic laws today, when could we do it then? Those gentlemen who say it cannot be done, tell us when can it be done? You might as well say: Islam, never. You might as well say: The movement minus Islam.

In the same way it was once said: Islam minus the clergy, it is right now to say the movement minus Islam. We want nothing except Islam. [applause] Islam has always been practical and it is so now in particular. [applause]

My brothers, what you are seeking lies in Islam. What you are seeking can be found in these theological schools. I advise you not to separate your path from that of Islam, not to separate their path from that of the clergy. Do not lose this divine strength which lies in the clergy. If this power is lost you will turn into nothing. It is the power of the clergy that brings the people into the streets. It is the power of Islam which is manifested by the clergy. Oh God, bear witness I am not supporting the clergy just because I am a man of the cloth. I am doing so because I know that it is this section of the people that can save the nation. It is this section that the people want.

TANJUG: Khomeyni Reply to Critics

LD051054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0909 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

["Khomeyni Settles Accounts With Opposition"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Tehran, June 5 (TANJUG)--TANJUG correspondent Predrag Topla reports from Tehran that "pens have replaced arms; they are now aimed at Islam instead of machine guns." This has been stated by the religious leader of the Islamic revolution in answer to the criticism by Iranian intellectuals addressed last several days to religious authorities.

Khomyeni sharply attacked intellectuals and political parties' representatives who oppose his plan that the Islamic constitution be adopted by way of a referendum, and not in the constitutional assembly and that only Islamic parties should exist in Iran.

Khomeyni said that "his government is being confronted by liberals who do not know the meaning of freedom" and who have "completely fallen under the Western influence."

Well aware of the fact that they still have no strong political party capable of creating an Islamic constitution without problems through the constituent assembly, but that they instead have over 120,000 mullahs who exert influence on the masses of people, the religious leaders at Qom have decided to go for a referendum.

At the previous referendum, it was enough that the imam said, "vote an Islamic republic." According to official figures, 99 percent of voters voted "for". The authorities believe that the same will happen when it comes to putting an Islamic constitution to the vote.

Although they accept Islam and an Islamic Republic as a reality, many democratic-minded Iranians who say they are Muslims criticize Khomeyni's efforts to assign everything to the category of Islamic principles. In one of the sharpest statements of opposition to Khomeyni so far, Hasan Nazih, director of the Iranian National Oil Company, said it is impossible to put all political, economic and legal affairs in the same mould. Something like this is not only impossible, but is not even useful at the present moment, Nazih said.

The leader and founder of the Republican Party, Dr. Abdul Hossein Baghi, sharply attacked Khomeyni, especially his statements that all those who use the word "democracy" or "republic" without "Islamic" as their attribute are enemies of the people and bad of character.

YAZDI WANTS U.S. AMBASSADOR REPLACED

LD051750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, the minister of foreign affairs in the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at the end of a glorious meeting of the people of Esfahan in Imam Khomeyni Square in Esfahan today announced: If the U.S. Government is willing to improve its relations with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it should send an ambassador who has a better past record than Cutler. He added: We have asked the United States to replace Cutler as the U.S. ambassador in Iran. Cutler was previously the U.S. ambassador in Zaire, and bearing in mind the interference of the U.S. Government in Africa, and especially in former Congo or Zaire in the past and even at present, it has been decided that the former U.S. ambassador to Zaire cannot be regarded as an ambassador to improve the relations between Iran and the United States.

Concerning the situation in the country, Dr Yazdi said that what is happening in Iran is the victory of the revolution and its subsequent stages, which is the promise of God to us. Despite all the tension and all the incitements and all the opposition which is carried out by our external and internal enemies, the promise of God to us is a true promise and this revolution and this movement will be victorious.

The minister of foreign affairs emphasized that the situation in the country is calm at the moment and all the tension which we see is the result of a period of transition and is quite natural, because breaking down a 58-year-old dictatorship and beginning a new Islamic democracy is bound to give rise to all this tension and incitement. He said that we should not have any hesitation and should confront all the tension with decisiveness and get through this period of transition.

Dr Yazdi said that the resolution of the U.S. Senate is a clear interference in the internal affairs of Iran, and added: It is none of the business of the Americans and the U.S. senators how Iran tries its criminals.

At the end of his speech our foreign minister criticized the human rights supporters and said: Right now, Israel is killing many people in southern Lebanon with its planes; in South Africa, Uganda and other parts of the world many Muslim men and women are being slaughtered and the world does not hear a murmur from the supporters of human rights.

PROTEST SENT TO IRAQ OVER AIR ATTACK

LD051804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent in Mahabad, yesterday afternoon Iraqi planes attacked the villages situated northwest of the border town of Sardasht. We have not received any firm reports concerning the number of casualties or the damage caused by these attacks, but one unconfirmed report has it that due to the bombardment of the Iraqi planes on Iranian soil two people have been killed and a large number of people have been left under the debris and have been wounded.

Following this news, Mr Ahmad Sadr Haj-Seyyed-Javadi, the minister of interior, while confirming this news, said that the ambassador of Iraq has been summoned and an official protest has been lodged by the Government of Iran with the Iraqi Government. The minister of the interior added that the ambassador of Iraq said he has no news concerning this matter, but promised that by contacting his government he shall make investigations concerning this matter.

MUSLIM REPUBLICAN PEOPLE'S PARTY ISSUES RESOLUTION

LD052307 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A resolution was read at the end of the march marking 5 June by the members of the Muslim Republican People's Party in Tabriz. The resolution says in part:

The constitution should first be placed at the disposal of the nation, so that after study it can be approved by the constituent assembly whose members are elected by the people. We also demand the confirmation of Eng Moqaddam Maraghe'i as the governor general of Azarbaijan.

The respect for all the sources of initiative should be equal and all the actions which take place in the country should be carried out after approval by a council of the sources of initiative.

We emphatically demand that the government prevent the interference of irresponsible individuals who rudely and falsely interfere in the national destiny, and impose legal punishment upon them. In conclusion the resolution demands that radio and television be released from monopoly and censorship and adopt a revolutionary and popular stand.

NIOC CHIEF DENIES FRAUDULENT HANDLING

LD051440 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with the National Iranian Oil Corporation managing director, Nazih, date and place unspecified--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Nazih, a democrat member of the U.S. House of Representatives from the State of Wisconsin has said that Iran is committing fraud with regard to its agreements with the oil companies. When we heard this news, we were surprized and we thought we should discuss it with you. They say that they have agreements which have been signed between us and the West and Western oil companies, and that Iran refuses to deliver all the oil agreed upon to these companies, and in fact delivers a lesser quantity of oil. In short, the agreements which have been signed with them earlier this spring have, on the whole, been subject to change and amendment, and they regard this as fraudulent. What do you say?

[Answer] The use of the word fraud in respect of these agreements is absolutely incorrect and a lie, with the following explanation: Since the rate of oil production is at a low level--right now it is 4 million barrels daily, which has been stabilized at this level for some time; out of this, 3.2 million barrels are exported and the rest is consumed at home--because the level of production is low, and because a great many customers approach us, and good customers from various countries. [sentence as heard]

[Question] By good, do you mean those with cash?

[Answer] Those who transact with us on favorable terms, and who perhaps were good customers in the past.

[Question] Could you say from which countries?

[Answer] From various Asian and European countries.

[Question] What about American countries?

[Answer] Yes, from America, too [words indistinct]. Because of the low level of production, we are trying to approach these customers who have signed an agreement for a 9-month period and ask them to reduce, their allocation as far as possible, so that in this way we may be able to sell oil to our other customers from the changes that would ensue.

[Question] Have they accepted?

[Answer] It is for the party to the contract--that is, the purchaser--to accept: We never impose. If we reduce the customers' allocation, it would be on the basis of their agreement and consent. The reason for this is quite clear in the sense that at present there is a worldwide need for oil. The customers wish to buy and take away any quantity they can obtain. For this reason, they accept our proposal with complete willingness and reduce their allocation. Therefore, the NIOC will not on its own initiative wish to reduce allocations to customers, something that is not good for us or our revolutionary government.

[Question] They how do you interpret the words of this member of the U.S. House of Representatives? What was the basis for his remark?

[Answer] You know that, principally, after the Iranian revolution, the oil consuming countries, especially countries like the United States, have been on the whole resentful because of their influence in the distribution of our oil resources is curtailed. They wish to misinterpret our action and attitudes in any area at every opportunity. Therefore, one should not be surprised that they are bringing up such issues, and brazenly attributing fraud to us. Hence, what this man said is a complete lie and there is no question of fraud. And what has been said about our wishing to exploit this position and sell our oil at a higher price is not correct either. For we have fixed the price on the basis of what was agreed at the OPEC meeting plus a surcharge which again, in most cases, is being agreed upon with most of the OPEC countries and which we add to the price agreed by the OPEC. The selling price of the spot sale is some times higher.

[Question] What is the maximum price in dollars that has recently been charged?

[Answer] From $35 up to $37 per barrel, but we do this very rarely. Hence, when we give less than the allocated quantity to our customers, it was not aimed at raising the price of the spot sale deliveries.

[Question] Do you reject their assertion, then, that it was not because of this?

[Answer] Absolutely, it was not for this reason. The purpose was to enable other consumers, too, to buy a quantity of oil.

[Question] The representative has said that the Iranian Government has committed itself that whatever amount of oil the Western companies ask for, it can produce and deliver, taking into consideration the maximum productive capacity of Iran. And yet he used the term fraud.

[Answer] Such a commitment has never been made, and it is untrue. Naturally, when on the basis of government policy we have kept our production at a certain level, we cannot commit ourselves unrealistically, such as we then cannot fulfil and which at present, is not in the economic interests of our country.

[Question] Mr Nazih, at present, as this matter was related to the remarks of the member of the House of Representatives, and there is plenty to discuss about the oil, I ask you: With how many of the main U.S. companies have you signed oil agreements and how many thousands of barrels of oil do we export to them at present, and what will be our future (?position) toward t[illegible]m?

[Answer] Under the present circumstances, perhaps, I may not be able to give an accurate answer to your question. As I shall be giving an extensive interview to the representatives of the domestic press on 7 June, if you put forward this question then, I will give you a satisfactory answer and an answer that would be based on accurate data.

MEMBERS OF CHERIKHA-YE FEDA'I-YE KHALQ RELEASED FROM PRISON

LD051509 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 1 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[Report on press conference given in Tehran by the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq following their release from prison on 31 May: "The Guerrillas Demand Freedom for Hammad Sheybani"]

[Text] As you have been informed, 42 members and supporters of the organization of the guerrillas of the devotees of the people Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq were released yesterday from the Qasr Prison after 32 days' detention. At a press conference held at the central headquarters of the organization yesterday, a group of those released described their detention and noted that it was illegal. We were even informed by Mr Mobashsheri, the minister of justice, and Hadavi, prosecutor general of the Islamic revolution, that charges against them were vague, and for this reason they were released.

At the press conference, the guerrillas revealed that they had gone on hunger strike three times during their imprisonment. The group also recalled that at the Qasr Prison they were asked to make promises or make statements of repentance, but that they had stressed that protected by their strong position and struggles in the leadership of the revolution and because of the government's anti-imperialistic and antireactionary position, there was no need for such a promise, and they did not give in and sign such a statement.

During the press conference, the guerrillas who had been freed demanded the release of Hammad Sheybani, one of the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq, now in solitary confinement in the Qasr Prison.

The guerrillas stressed that throughout their imprisonment they had complained several times of unlawful detention, and they would follow up these protests in the future. They insisted that from the beginning to the end of their detention they were subject to beatings and curses.

TEHRAN REVOLUTIONARY COURT ANNOUNCES SENTENCES

LD032230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] The Tehran Islamic Revolutionary Court, after several hours of deliberation, issued its verdict about an hour ago in connection with six agents of the previous regime.

After 4 hours of deliberations on Sunday, 3 June 1979, the court issued its verdicts as follows:

1. Mohammad Karim Baseri-Nia, charged with:

A. Taking part in the killing of the martyred struggler, Ahmad Reza'i;
B. Taking part in arresting, interrogating and torturing to death of a number of members of the Mujahidin Khalq, including (Mohammad Haqiqnezhad) and (Sa'id Mohsen);
C. Taking part in the identification and arrest of the faithful and guerrillas who met Imam Khomeyni in the course of their visit to Iraq or those who intended to meet the imam and those who became subject of suspicion;
D. Causing repression and taking part in putting down strugglers and guerrillas in the course of 20 years of faithful service in the dissolved, hated and inhumane SAVAK;

He was found guilty of having waged war on God and of sowing corruption on earth, and he was sentenced to death.

2. Parviz Haji-Faraji, charged with:

A. Taking part in the killing of the martyred struggler, Seyyed 'Ali Andarzgu, known as Sheykh 'Abbas Tehrani;
B. Taking part in numerous arrests leading to martyrdom of a number of strugglers and guerrillas, including Mojtaba Aladpush, Fath 'Ali Panahian, Mahmud Vahidi and Sa'id Kord-Qarachorlu;
C. Taking part in the shooting and killing of the innocent citizens of Tehran on 1 December 1978;

He was found guilty of having waged war on God and of sowing corruption on earth and of being the killers of God's people, and he was sentenced to death.

3. 'Abdollah Zolfaghari; in view of the fact that the accused, at midnight on Saturday, 2 June 1979, in the period between the court's second and third session, committed suicide in prison by strangulating himself with his belt in the presence of three of his collaborators named Haji-Faraji, Maj Amir-Afshar-Nia and Naser Ra'ufi, the proceedings in his case have been suspended, making issuing of a verdict in his case irrelevant.

4. Valiollah Ghiasi, charged with:

A. Taking part in the killing of the martyred struggler, Seyyed 'Ali Andarzgu, known as Sheykh 'Abbas Tehrani;
B. Taking part in arresting [as heard] and surrounding Timi homes leading to the martyrdom of Ghagiz Qobadi, Asadollah Meftahi and Mehrdush Ebrahimi;
C. Taking part in operations leading to the arrest of a large number of strugglers and guerrillas;

He was found guilty of having waged war on God, having killed God's people and sowing corruption on earth, and he was sentenced to death.

5. Maj Husahng Amir-Afshar-Nia, charged with:

A. Committing an effective offense leading to the martyrdom of the martyred struggler, His Eminence Ayatollah Sa'idi;
B. Taking part in torturing and inflicting injury and pain, and in depriving political prisoners of their intellectual rights in the Qezel Qal'a and Evin prisons;
C. Taking part in and holding inhumane offices, particularly for being a shooting instructor and being director of SAVAK;

He was found guilty of sowing corruption on earth, and, bearing in mind Imam Khomeyni's statement, he was sentenced to 12 years in jail and permanent suspension from military and government services.

6. Police Constable Naser Ra'ufi, charged with inflicting torture and injury and pain against political prisoners and with depriving them of their most elementary natural rights, and was sentenced to 2 years' corrective imprisonment and permanent suspension from military and public services.

The death sentences have not yet been carried out but they are expected to be carried out soon.

NATIONAL FRONT LEADER SANJABI GRANTS INTERVIEW

LD051351 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 1 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Excerpts] In an exclusive interview with ETTELA'AT political correspondents, Dr Karim Sanjabi, leader of the National Front of Iran, replied to questions on the activities of the National Front, political conditions today in Iran, the referendum, the constitution and Iran's foreign policy after the revolution.

At one point in the interview, Dr Sanjabi referred to the premiership of Shahpur Bakhtiar, whom he considers a criminal. In addition, concerning the last days of the life of the deposed shah of Iran, he said: The former shah liked dishonest men and possessed most human weaknesses.

The text of the interview follows:

Question: Dr Sanjabi, the activities of the National Front of Iran following the coup of 28 Mordad, according to some, if not completely at a standstill, were for particular political reasons silenced, isolated and suspended. Over the last 25 years a new generation has entered society; this is a generation which has heard much these days about the National Front and its past activities. To provide this generation with more and better information, would you describe the National Front of Iran and its activities, as well as its philosophy.

Sanjabi: From the outset of the struggle begun by the late Dr Mosaddeq after World War II and the exit of foreign troops from Iran, the National Front began as a movement seeking to acquire freedom for elections, and later it increased in scope.

Question: What is your view of the present state of the country and the government's situation?

Sanjabi: We have carried out a revolution unprecedented in the history of the country, or perhaps in world history. The great depth of this revolution has shaken the world, and the adverse reaction recently manifested in imperialist circles testifies to the importance and greatness of this revolution. The revolution has put an end to imperialism as well as to puppet dictatorship, and we should not forget that there is always some kind of disorder following a revolution until the revolutionary government is established and gets on course. Of course, I am no pessimist, but the present situation is unsatisfactory. There are many elements provoking discontent; the government is extremely weak. With regret, I must say the government is reduced to utter weakness and lacks the wherewithal required for advancing the revolution. Outside the government, other governments exist, which cause the government's weakness and which have paralyzed it.

On the one hand, we are faced with anarchy, or lack of government and chaos; elements calling themselves leftists are in reality increasing this chaos. Under the pretext of defending the workers, they are stopping factories from working. In many parts of the country, there are peoples' groups which have suffered more harm and oppression, and who are requesting some kind of self-administration of their local area, which in a democracy should naturally come about. Whenever this matter is raised, we see that these former elements go to the area and take advantage of the dissatisfaction, creating disturbances.

On the other hand, it is a fact that this revolution was brought about with ecclesiastical apparel, especially under the decisive leadership of his great eminence, the Ayatollah Khomeyni, an unequalled historical personality of our country. However, a group of the clergy, under the pretext of being his followers, have created a sort of monopolization and wish to ostracize all leftist and nationalist groups who are not in their group, or who differ from them in ideas and methods. They ostracize, accuse and even insult them, and it is terrible that we are faced with a dictatorship of the right or left; this is a danger for this country and the Iranian nation will not stand for it. In my view, the true road to democratic government lies in persevering path of the nation's independence and in creating social justice between the classes of the people.

Question: What are your views on the constituent assembly and the new constitution?

Sanjabi: As far as I am aware, the constitution text now being drafted differs from the brief version published previously.

Our new constitution will be based on democratic standards, employing Islamic standards of justice, piety, equality and cooperation, anticipating all the principles of democracy and people's freedoms, and human and national activity and rights.

When completed, this law must of course be published and all groups and sections of the people should give their views. Following this, a majlis whose representatives are elected by the people should be established and called the constituent assembly, and the constitution should be approved in this majlis by the representatives of the nation. Should any rectification or modification be required, it should take place there.

Question: What characteristics should the future president of the republic possess? Are you nominating yourself for this post?

Sanjabi: As regards the powers of the president of the republic, this too is a matter which should be anticipated in the constitution. I myself believe that the president of the republic should not possess excessive powers. Rather the president of the republic should assume the role of representative and mediator between the powers of the country; he should be the representative of the Government of Iran in foreign policy, and he should be an intermediary between the parties. Real power must be in the hands of one who is accountable to the nation and the majlis. As for myself, this is no time to discuss, to voice opinion or to declare readiness for this office. The situation as regards the constitution should first be clarified, then the parties should agree and put forward their candidates for the presidency of the republic. In short at present there are enough important affairs to be discussed and views which might be given.

Question: After the revolution, an important referendum took place in our country. There is now talk of the constitution being subject to referendum. What is your view of this?

Sanjabi: I am horrified at a referendum on the constitution. It is true that a commission and persons in charge of preparing the constitution are trying to take into account every principle of freedom, national rule, social and individual national rights, and to formulate a law based on human principles and the correct standards of Islam. Also, an endeavor is being made to prepare a law which is complete and comprehensive, but nevertheless I am concerned that changes may subsequently be made to this law and that it may be tampered with. Should this then be submitted for referendum, it may not be the most desirable constitution for the Iranian nation. If we had a constituent assembly with the representatives of the nation taking part, studying the constitution and approving it, it would be better. At any rate, I prefer a constituent assembly, in which representatives of the nation of Iran participate, to be in charge of dealing with and approving the constitution.

Question: One of the topics to which the people are paying attention is that of owning property. What views do you have on this?

Sanjabi: In my view, the land reform which took place in our country was mostly a propaganda tool of the previous regime. Land must be in the hands of the farmers, and it is the cultivator and farmer who, in cultivating the land, is the main owner. Ten years ago, the agricultural situation in our country was such that most of the people's needs were provided for. Unfortunately, owning to an incorrect policy, which lacked any sort of method, now we must import even our everyday needs. As regards property ownership, I would say that we are not opposed to it in principle, but we believe that the basis of ownership should be labor, in the same way that according to the principles of Islam, anyone who cultivates land becomes its owner. We believe that anyone who produces and creates a commodity, should be the owner of it. As regards our industry, I believe that our basic industries should be nationalized, but that consumer industries might be managed by private companies. But whenever it is known that an industry has become a monopoly, against the political and economic good of the country, it should be nationalized.

Question: Radio and television methods are now being discussed, and certain groups think that the appointment of the temporary acting head of the organization was an ill-advised choice. What is the view of the National Front on this?

Sanjabi: Neither the National Front nor I have any particular view. But the situation concerning radio and television during this recent period is undesirable and has not pleased the people or political groups. As a national and democratic group, we are dissatisfied with the way the radio and television organization is run.

TUDEH PARTY LEADER INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT SITUATION

LD051401 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 4 Jun 79 p 11 LD

[Interview granted by Tudeh Party Secretary General Nuroddin Kianuri to 'Abd al-Hadi Mahfuz in Tehran--date not given]

[Text] Question: What are the Tudeh's relations with Ayatollah Khomeyni and the new government?

Answer: For a long time our party has been supporting the imam's policy because we consider his political attitude as reflecting the demands of the great majority of the Iranian people. The framework of this policy is hostile to imperialism and to the shah's regime. It also aims at improving the living conditions for the popular masses. Therefore, logically we are with Khomeyni and we support him.

With regard to the Bazargan government, it is taking some positive steps which the people and the progressive forces could support. But these steps are not enough to find solutions for the problems being faced now--political, economic, and social problems. This means that the anti-imperialist revolution must be deepened by taking the masses' needs and aspirations into consideration.

Question: Are any direct meetings being held between you and Khomeyni?

Answer: There are no direct meetings with Ayatollah Khomeyni but this will never alter our political support for him.

Question: Are there any differences within the provincial government and what are the nature of relations between the government and Khomeyni?

Answer: I don't think that there are differences within the provisional government but there are differences between the government's activities and Khomeyni's demands. The government is not meeting Khomeyni's demands in the fields of foreign policy, internal policy, economy, the people's demands and the problem of unemployment. Also there are differences between Khomeyni and the government in the fields of development and guidance. This is clearly evident in the line pursued by the government and that pursued by Khomeyni. Moreover, there are, behind the government, political forces which are linked to the bourgeoisie and which do not support Khomeyni's instructions.

Question: Will the contradiction between Khomeyni and the government continue?

Answer: Ayatollah Khomeyni is sincere in what he believes and will not go back on it. This has been well known about him since he began his life of struggle. We hope that the differences will be settled in Khomeyni's favor who, as far as we are concerned, represents the more radical and the more revolutionary line among the rest of the Islamic groups.

Question: What are the basic political points in the Tudeh Party's program?

Answer: The Tudeh Party calls upon the Iranian people's strugglers to rally around a common program reflecting the demands of scores of millions of workers, peasants and middle class factions. The most important points in our program are:

1. Supporting Khomeyni's initiative to build an Islamic state and backing his efforts to achieve this.

2. Building a democratic armed forces reflecting the Iranian people's will.

3. Free popular participation in political life to be guaranteed through town, village and provincial councils. These councils can carry out their work in accordance with their specific capabilities and duties.

4. Abolition of all laws and regulations contrary to democratic rights.

5. Abolition of foreign economic, political, military and secret contracts concluded with imperialism during the shah's regime.

6. Total expulsion of non-nationalist elements from the armed forces.

7. Eradicating imperialist domination in the economic fields and the nationalization of all the industrial, agricultural and financial establishments belonging to monopolies and imperialist regimes. The nationalization of all banks and insurance establishments belonging to Iranian capitalism linked to the previous regime and to imperialist capital.

Question: What is the provisional government's attitude toward the question of minorities and what is your program in this regard?

Answer: So far the government has no clear and specific attitudes toward the problem of minorities. Ayatollah Khomeyni and some of the ministers have adopted a clear but not a declared stand on this matter.

As far as we are concerned, the Tudeh Party declared its stand 40 years ago. We are for a democratic solution based on independent administration and culture in the ethnic minorities' areas within the framework of a democratic and united Iran. We are against all kinds of partition--partition whose proponents are being supported by imperialism.

Question: But which imperialist forces are seeking to divide Iran?

Answer: They are the Americans and the British who have lost their interests in Iran.

Question: Did you discuss your views and programs with the government?

Answer: We had no discussion with the government but we gave it our program and we discussed our views with many political figures close to the government.

Question: Some people talk about the return of U.S. advisers.

Answer: There are some 900 U.S. advisers in Iran now but they are not playing the same role they played before.

Question: How does Iran stand now toward U.S. policy?

Answer: Officially U.S. imperialism has left Iran but unofficially it is still present in all political and economic fields and has agents among politicians and economists. These personalities as well as the SAVAK are backed by hundreds of experts in conspiracy. Some 135 U.S. intelligence elements have entered Iran illegally for assassination tasks. They work with the SAVAK cadres and are trying to create instability in Iran by sowing discord between the democratic and nationalist forces, the Marxists and the believers, and between the various Islamic Sunni and Shi'ite factions. U.S. imperialism also aims at creating chaos in the principal economic sectors.

For this reason Ayatollah Khomeyni has once again declared that the Americans and the British are active in creating an unstable situation in Iran.

Question: Are there in the government any personalities connected with the U.S. policy to which you refer?

Answer: I cannot immediately give the names of ministers and officials connected with the U.S. policy but what concerns us is that the government has not so far canceled the contracts with U.S. imperialism concluded by the shah's regime. We know that there are thousands of contracts, which are entirely against our people's interests. All the people demand the immediate cancellation of these contracts but so far the government has not taken a stand regarding this very important point.

The Iranian nationalist forces are daily demanding that the government declare its stand on the question of contracts but the government has not given a clear answer.

Question: Are you satisfied with the government's steps to rebuild the army and the security forces?

Answer: We believe that the Iranian Army must be liberated from the vestiges of the shah, that is from all those who were against the people. Since a large number of them are still in the army, especially among the senior officers, we demand that they immediately be expelled from the Iranian Armed Forces and that these forces be built on a democratic basis. For this reason we have suggested setting up revolutionary democratic committees to protect national action and democracy in the armed forces.

Question: You have spoken about your program, do you believe that the government has a political program of its own?

Answer: What we know and what the government says is that it has no program of its own; it lives from day to day. This situation prevents the government from having a long-term program. This is where the danger lies. The revolution has fought against the enemies and the revolutionaries demand that their conditions of life be better than they were before the revolution. They demand both short- and long-term programs. The government is not giving a clear answer to this demand. This situation enables the imperialist agents and reactionaries to make the revolution deviate from its real objectives.

Question: Some people claim that the Tudeh Party was behind Mosaddeq's downfall and the shah's return in 1953.

Answer: The people's enemies, the shah's followers and the U.S. imperialists were the ones behind the misinformation that the Tudeh Party was behind Mosaddeq's downfall. The forces supporting Mosaddeq that wanted to cover up their major blunders also sought to spread such reports.

During Mosaddeq's time the Tudeh Party was a proscribed party; it was not allowed to operate legally. All the powerful men in the army and government were with Mosaddeq and all the senior administrative posts were in the hands of Mosaddeq's aides while the Tudeh Party's broad base in Iran was considered illegal and a large number of them were not allowed to enter Iran.

This "story" about the Tudeh Party's responsibility is as true as claiming for example, that the Egyptian communists were responsible for President 'Abd an-Nasir's downfall. It is no secret that up to this day some people spread the story about our responsibility for Mosaddeq's downfall. But through our daily political activities we are gradually trying to erase this political distortion. With their experience in political life the people will draw this conclusion on their own.

Finally I would like to say something: That at the end of Mosaddeq's regime the Tudeh Party and its friends were the only sincere ones in supporting Mosaddeq.

Question: Is it possible that political, diplomatic and economic relations with the United States will return to what they were before?

Answer: I do not think so. There are forces that want the relations to be restored as before. These forces are the Americans and their supporters. But I do not think that, after what has happened in Iran, the Iranian people would allow the return of relations of the previous bases. Also the Iranian nationalist forces would never allow this to happen.

Question: How do you view political and economic relations with the West in general?

Answer: Our party does not advocate breaking relations with the West. We want relations on a fraternal and equitable basis. Israel and the racist countries are excluded from this.

Question: Some people talk about ideological and political differences between the religious groups.

Answer: We are considering these differences of an economic, political and ideological nature but with time these differences between the Iranian classes and factions will assume an economic context, in which case the ideological and political conflicts would be the result and expression of economic differences.

Question: Does the Tudeh Party have relations with the leftist organizations such as the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khala, the Mujahidin Khalo and the "Communist Union?"

Answer: No, there are no relations but we can talk of a dialog which we desire with all revolutionary and nationalist groups. But it is not our fault that such a dialog has not yet begun seriously and officially at leadership level, although it always existed at grassroots level. The present political situation compels all the forces to search for a common language regarding all the basic matters concerning the revolution. We are awaiting an answer from the other revolutionary forces.

Question: Who among the ayatollahs would you consider "progressive?"

Answer: Ayatollah Khomeyni and Ayatollah Taleqani. Both represent a progressive stand against imperialism and in the interest of the people's factions.

Question: Are you seeking to improve Iran's relations with the Soviet Union and is the government taking any steps in this direction?

Answer: The Tudeh Party as well as the other progressive parties are aspiring to establish good relations between Iran and the Soviet Union with whom we have historical friendship ties.

With regard to the government, I can say nothing. All I know is that the official authorities talk about the need to improve relations but so far we are not ware of any tangible steps toward this end. We hope that this experiment in struggle against imperialism will help all the nationalist parties in Iran to recognize the Soviet Union as the biggest state friendly to us and to our revolution.

NVOI VIEWS OIL MONOPOLIES CREATION OF MINORITY DISCORD

TA051718 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 4 Jun 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The Plots of Imperialism in Khuzestan"]

[Text] Dear compatriots : Public opinion in our homeland is alarmed and concerned about the situation that has developed in Khuzestan Province. This concern stems primarily from the fact that according to evidence and documents not only bloodthirsty and plundering U.S. and British imperialism but also certain elements in the Persian Gulf region deliberately and from ambitious and childish calculations, fan the fire of the conflict that has taken place in this province.

The attempts of U.S. and British imperialism to create with all its might disturbances, discord, armed clashes and some kind of instability in this place and that province of our homeland are an understandable matter. Imperialism, especially blood thirsty U.S. imperialism and feeble British colonialism, for years used puppet regimes and lackey and weak-willed kings such as Reza Khan and his son to plunder Iran and Iranians and the rich resources of our country without interference and as much as they could. Western monopolies, especially U.S. and British oil monopolies, plundered the oil riches of our homeland as much as they could by using the filthy and bloody hands of the members of the Pahlavi dynasty. The monopolies established a government within the Iranian Government, and the rulers of Iran were like puppets and toys in the hands of those running the oil monopolies. These plundering monopolies often conspired against the Iranian nation in order to protect their illigitimate and plundering interests. They staged coups d'etat. They murdered numerous groups of the best sons of the Iranian nation by using the hands of their murderers and executioners.

The revolution of the Iranian nation cut off the hands of these plundering monopolies and blocked the path to robbery and looting. These Western oil monopolies can no longer put their claws on the oil resources and riches of Iran and use them to their advantage and in accordance with their own desires. The national and Islamic revolution of Iran has teminated the domination of the oil monopolies. Without doubt this historic event is a body punch to the Western oil monopolies. The directors of the monopolies, who hold the political and economic power of the United States and Britain, do not want to accept the fact that the era of their sole domination of Iran has passed and that now they must take their desire to regain their domination over the oil resources of Iran to their grave.

These oil monopolies have a long experience in regard to hatching riots, discord, murder and coups d'etat, and regional and religious differences. They use these weapons according to the specific conditions and the appropriate situation. If we observe the events of the postrevolutionary period of our homeland, we see that U.S. and British imperialism pay special attention to the problem of creating discord among the ethnic and religious minorities of our homeland. It must be acknowledged that in the past the puppet regimes of this same old British colonialism and U.S. imperialism in Iran mercilessly and cruelly trampled the rights of all the people, including the ethnic and religious minorities. It is also a fact that the rights of these minorities should be recognized within the framework of Iran's territorial sovereignty and the preservation of national unity.

But the issue of recognizing the ethnic and religious rights within the framework of Iran's territorial sovereignty is one thing, and the disagreeable and evil murmurs and tunes which are emanating from the throats of some people in Khuzestan as a result of the incitement of the oil monopolies and the agents of imperialism in our region is another thing.

There is no argument over the fact that there is an Arab minority in Khuzestan, and we all know and nobody denies that in the past these toiling people, just as all the toilers in this province who engaged and continue to engage in creative work, were exploited by colonialism. The puppet imperialist regimes in all places, including our homeland, tortured and exploited to the same degree all the toilers regardless of whether they were Kurdish, Farsi, Azerbaijani, Arab, Turkoman and so on. It is the national and revolutionary government of the Islamic Republic which can and must put an end to this injustice, deprivation and inequality. The government and the leaders of our homeland's revolution have taken steps to achieve this aim, and they have repeatedly stressed that the new constitution will observe the rights of ethnic minorities regarding culture, language and local administration through local councils.

However, imperialism, neocolonialism and several short-sighted and nouveau riche rulers in our region do not refrain from conspiracy, sabotage and provocation. If the aim of U.S. and British imperialism in creating these conspiracies and divisions is to fish in troubled waters--and this too is an obvious fact to all--it is not clear what aim a few elements in some of the countries of the region are pursuing by their provocative actions.

It is certain that in the end this truth will dawn upon all those who knowingly or unknowingly have fallen into the trap of the plots of neocolonialism, of U.S. and British imperialism and of some foreign profit-seeking and short-sighted elements: The realization of their just hopes and demands is through the unity and alliance of all the people of our homeland and the joint unity and alliance of all the people of our homeland and the joint struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and their agents. One must be warned against the plans and plots of the enemies of the Iranian revolution and of imperialism. A Khuzestani is an Iranian. Like all the people of Iran, he must and will enjoy all human rights in their various spheres and dimensions.

NVOI DISCUSSES IMPORTANCE OF STEEL FOUNDRY

TA242130 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 2100 GMT 24 May 79 TA

[Text] Dear compatriots, the people of our fatherland, all the parties, national and progressive groups, the leaders of the revolution and well-informed experts have rightfully criticized, among other things, the treason of the regime of the former Shah in preventing the creation of national technology and industries. Recently, however, a group has been expressing its opinions in some newspapers and magazines against the steel industry and the steel foundry, which is worthy of research and study.

Some time ago the spokesman of the (revolutionary) government, later the minister of labor, Mr. Bani Sadr, and finally the prime minister discussed this matter in different ways which in brief and simple terms means that supposedly the steel foundry in Esfahan is economically a losing proposition. The steel foundry has a long history in our country and writers and experts have rightfully called it "tragic".

During almost an entire century extensive efforts were made in the area of creating a steel foundry, but each time, due to monopolistic and neomonopolistic obstacles, created particularly by foreign oil companies in concert with their Iranian cohorts, all those efforts failed. One of the newspapers wrote that the study regarding the steel foundry took four generations and it is not clear how many more generations it will take.

Finally, the jinx of the steel mill was dispelled and as a result of our country's technical and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, the foundations of (?a steel foundry) were established.

By the admission of all the national authorities and well-informed experts, these days our people consider this huge industrial complex to be the means of advancement and healthy economic growth, the enforcement of economic independence, the training and educating of a generation of experts, engineers, technicians, skilled technical workers, and insuring [words indistinct] of the industry and agriculture of our fatherland. All the people see now that each unit opened in our country can be the means of the creation and growth of the national technology and the steel foundry is one of these.

Let us see whether the steel industry is indeed economically unprofitable. In this connection we are drawing the attention of our dear compatriots once again to the ideas expressed by the Central Council of Workers of the National Iranian Steel Corporation. In the report of this council which was published in our country's newspapers, we read an unjust statement against the steel foundry.

For years, colonizers of the East and their hirlings were engaged in extensive propaganda against this industry of our country. We now wonder why the responsible (?authorities) of our national government suddenly and without considering the statistics and the company's annual reports and its program of expansion, have fallen under the influence of bad propaganda.

We read in this report that the place chosen for the construction of the foundry was based on extensive research regarding the location of mines, the problem of water, energy, manpower, and in general geographic conditions.

The process adopted in the steel foundry in Esfahan is the universally adopted classic and usual process, that is the creation of steel through a tall furnace and coal.

It is pointed out in the report of the Central Council of Workers of the National Iranian Steel Corporation that the Iranian nation wonders and is concerned about the remark of the minister of finance and economy regarding the (?misappropriation) of 2 billion tomans of the steel foundry. In the [Solar] year 1356, the balance sheet of production and expenditures of the steel foundry showed that in addition to insuring the entire expenditures of the foundry and the connected mines, 373 million tomans were given to the Central Bank as foreign exchange and revolving capital gain, that 56 million tomans were paid to the Ministry of Finance as taxes and salaries, and there were 17 million tomans (?short).

As you can see, those who intentionally or unintentionally wanted to find an excuse to [word indistinct] the damaging conspiracy against the steel foundry, (?demanding) 350 percent increase to the present capacity of the foundry and showing expenditures of the foundry's operation, have stressed a loss. However, everyone knows, and those involved in the economics know better than others that investment for the expansion and creation of a foundry, for mines, for research and development, cannot be considered as expenditures, as profits and losses of the foundry.

To create problems on the road to the growth of our industry and malicious gossip for the elimination of this huge unit have no logical foundation, and whom do they serve insofar as future benefits are concerned? Where in the world has the steel industry yielded profit during the first years of its existence? For example, factories producing alcoholic beverages, are obviously profitable compared to steel mills, and they are naturally profitable for a handful of plunderers and harmful to millions of people. However, the need and the vital importance of this or that unit cannot be based on whether or not it is profitable.

AFGHANISTAN

PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR GIVEN LETTER OF PROTEST OVER RAIDS

BK061033 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Afghanistan has protested to Pakistan against alleged raids on its territory. The Pakistan ambassador in Kabul was summoned yesterday by the foreign secretary. Kabul Radio reported that a letter of protest of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was handed over to him.

INDIA

DESAI ON ATTEMPT TO EXPEL EGYPT FROM NONALINED MOVEMENT

NC051638 Cairo MENA in English 0955 GMT 5 Jun 79 NC

[Interview by MENA special representative Nermeen 'Abd al-Fattah]

[Excerpt] New Delhi, June 5, (MENA)--India has informed Cuba that any attempt to expel Egypt from the non-aligned movement would make it difficult for it to attend the forthcoming Havana summit, Premier Morarji Desai told the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY.

In an exclusive interview with MENA the Indian leader said: I have informed Cuba that if any attempt is made to do it, I would find it difficult to attend.

When the interviewer followed up with the question: you would not attend the meeting if Egypt is expelled, Premier Desai said: If they try to bring in any controversial affair where there is no unanimity it would not be beneficial.

How can Egypt be removed from the non-aligned movement for this reason? By whom? For what?

In the first-ever interview he had given to any Egyptian journalist Premier Desai said that India was playing a role behind the scenes to help restore Arab unity. We have to express our views on what we think is right, which I am doing.

But it has to be done in a friendly way without publicity and behind the scenes. It cannot be done publicly. If it is done publicly it will be misunderstood.

The premier then spoke in very warm terms of the very good relations India had with Egypt from ancient times. We have had very good relations with all the Arab countries, but with Egypt it was better than ever with any of them because it is a very ancient relation.

He then referred to the part Egypt, India and Yugoslavia had played together in the early days of the non-aligned movement. He said he intends to visit Egypt though it would be difficult for him to say when he was likely to do so.

The Indian premier answered more than fifteen questions covering a wide range of national, international and personal matters. The topics that were raised covered Pakistan's reported move to make the atomic bomb, his policy of befriending neighbouring countries, his forthcoming tour of the USSR and some East European countries, prospects of SALT II and achievements of the Janata government and problems facing it.

Premier Desai, who had been repeatedly quoted as saying that India shall not use nuclear weapons under any circumstances and will not make them, stressed in this interview that a Pakistani nuclear bomb would not make him revise his decision not to make the bomb. Our decision not to make the bomb is based on the principle that the atomic weapons are destructive for the whole human society. He said that Pakistani President General Ziaul Haq had written to him recently assuring him that Pakistan was not making atomic weapons.

Answering a question on the objectives of his forthcoming tour of East Europe, Premier Desai said: No objectives except the objective of friendship. If we meet so often no misunderstanding remains.

About SALT II he said that it will be a good thing, a step in the right direction though not the biggest step.

Discussing domestic problems, the Indian Premier said that the removal of poverty was his greatest preoccupation now and that there is also the problem of spreading courage and fearlessness among the people.

About the inflation problem in India which the Indian Government was able to check, the Indian premier said that this is the major achievement of the Janata Party government.

The Indian premier said that his government succeeded in doing that by increasing production and sound distribution and when things are vailable in abundance prices would not go up.

SRI LANKA

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NONALINED COORDINATION BUREAU MEETING

Observer Status for Pol Pot Envoy

BK051613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The Pol Pot representatives who have been officially invited to attend the bureau meeting have agreed to sit as observers without the right to speak in the official-level meeting of the bureau. The compromise was arrived at during 2 days of informal consultations in which India took a leading part. The preparatory committee of the Nonalined Bureau, which met in Colombo for the second day today, has sent up to the ministrial conference beginning tomorrow the Arab demand for inscribing a discussion on the suspension of Egypt on the agenda. The AIR special correspondent, Manohar Chakru, reports from Colombo that the demand has been made by Iraq, Syria and the PLO, but was opposed by a number of African countries. It was eventually decided today to record in the preparatory committee's report to the ministers that the demand was discussed but no decision was taken.

Kampuchean Issue Barred From Debates

LD051155 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1035 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Colombo--The requests by Iran, Surinam, Grenada and Pakistan for admission to the nonalined movement were formally moved today during the preparatory meeting of the Coordination Bureau in Colombo.

These requests, Sri Lanka Ambassador E. Corea, press representative, said at the Colombo meeting, received undivided support. Representatives of 36 countries had taken part in the morning plenum of the preparatory meeting, and they all supported the requests.

B.J. Fernando, chairman of the preparatory meeting and Sri Lanka permanent representative at the United Nations, suggested this morning that the problem of Kampuchea, or of any other similar issue, "should not be brought up either at plenums or in any working group" while consultations were in progress--and this included the demand for the suspension of Egypt. The chairman's proposal--which, he said, did not "prejudice the solution"--was accepted unanimously.

Iran, Others Apply for Membership

ID052046 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Excerpts] Colombo, June 5, (TANJUG)--Iran, Surinam, Pakistan and Grenada have applied for membership in the non-aligned movement. Today's plenary session of the preparatory meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Colombo unanimously supported their requests. Representatives of 36 non-aligned countries spoke at the session, and all supported the submitted requests. The press representative of this meeting, Ernest Corea, announced to reporters that two high-level officials of the Iranian Ministry for Foreign Affairs are to arrive in Colombo during the week.

The admission of new member countries, as it is known, is ratified by the summit conference. This morning's plenary session was short. According to the press representative, intensive informal consultations on all questions which have been under discussion since the beginning of the preparatory meeting, are continuing today. These questions include the representation of Kampuchea at the Colombo meeting and the request of three Arab delegations (Iraq, Syria and the PLO) for the suspension of Egypt from the non-aligned movement.

According to observers, the opinion that the method of direct consultations among delegations is the best way to overcome differences in opinion and reach the greatest possible accord prevails at the preparatory meeting. Anyway, this is the long-standing and already tested practice of nonaligned meetings.

According to information received from conference halls observers think that openness in discussion prevails in the work of the preparatory meeting, while informal consultations are being carried out without tension or nervousness. In other words, at present the atmosphere at the meeting is constructive and working. The nonaligned preparatory meeting at ambassador or high officials level continues work this afternoon.

Egyptian Suspension Not Discussed

ID052132 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1850 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, June 5, (TANJUG)--A preparatory meeting for the non-aligned Coordinating Bureau's ministerial session in Colombo has practically ended work, with just one plenary session to be held tomorrow, said today the official representative of the meeting, Sri Lanka Ambassador Corea.

The plenary session tomorrow is to adopt a report and a draft agenda for the Coordinating Bureau session which starts tomorrow afternoon and will be open by Sri Lanka President Jayewardene.

The discussion about the draft final document focused on the admission of new members to the movement--Iran, Pakistan, Surinam and Grenada. Their applications, together with the unanimous support of all 81 delegations present, will be submitted to the ministerial session. However, the final decision on their membership of the movement can be taken by the summit alone, scheduled for this September in Havana.

The expansion of the non-aligned movement is assessed here as the first major success of the Colombo meeting and the confirmation of the [word indistinct] of the movement's basic principles.

The draft final document underlines in particular the permanence of the original principles of non-alignment as defined at the non-aligned meetings ever since the 1961 Belgrade summit.

Especially stressed in the document is the character of the movement as an (?independent) global factor in international relations, above all its anti-bloc nature.

The rather controversial issue of the presence of a Kampuchean delegation has been solved the way it was solved in Maputo--i.e. its presence at the ministerial meeting will be decided upon by the ministers. Meanwhile the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea remains present at the preparatory meeting, but will not take part in debates.

A similar decision has been taken regarding Egypt, whose suspension was requested by Iraq, Syria, the PLO and Algeria. It is assessed that despite disagreements so far, the wish for a cooperation and the awareness of the dangers a division of the movement would entail prevailed at the preparatory meeting.

A significant part of the (?work) was done in the Political and Economic Committees. The Political Committee extensively discussed how the debate on the democratization of the movement's work, raised at the last year's non-aligned ministerial session in Belgrade, should be continued. The committee agreed that a seven-member working group (Sri Lanka, Cuba, Singapore, Iraq, Yugoslavia, Somalia, Nigeria) be formed to submit proposals on this issue.

The Economic Committee has formed a drafting group to work out a (?proposal for) the final document's economic section on the basis of the proposal by the host country, Sri Lanka. This committee is also charged with considering the recently held fifth UNCTAD and analysing the causes of its failure. The political and economic committees resume work tomorrow.

Egyptian Delegate Praises African Stand

NC052221 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT 5 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Colombo, 5 June--Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, head of the Egyptian delegation to the nonalined states Coordination Bureau meetings, has praised the honest stand of the African states alongside Egypt against the desperate attempts by the rejectionist states to suspend Egypt's membership in the nonalined movement.

In a statement to the MENA correspondent in Colombo, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that the African delegations adopted a unified stand and considered any resolution affecting Egypt as also affecting the African group. Therefore, he added, the Coordination Bureau tonight adopted the original agenda, which was previously approved in New York without any additions.

The head of the Egyptian delegation explained that the African role was spontaneous, stemming from the African states' appreciation of Egypt's role in the nonalined movement.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid affirmed that what happened today clearly shows to the participating delegations Egypt's leading role as a founding member of the nonalined movement.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that the unity of the African family manifested itself against the rejectionist states' attempt to isolate Egypt from the movement, and that what happened must make these states realize the significance of the African stand.

Meanwhile, the representative of Peru has rejected the Iraqi-Syrian attempt to suspend Egypt's membership in the movement. In a speech on behalf of the Latin American group, he stressed their support for Egypt and praised its major and pioneering role in the nonalined movement.

It was decided today at the meeting of the Political Committee to postpone the discussion of the Middle East and Palestine to a later date, together with other subjects that need more time for study.

MENA has learned that the Political Committee decided to discuss the Middle East question itself, not to refer the subject to a specific geographic group. The Iraqi delegate had asked that the subject be referred to the Baghdad group, but the Egyptian delegate, Ambassador 'Amru Musa, objected and declared that while Egypt welcomes cooperation with the rest of the Arab group in arriving at a unified resolution, it asks that in view of the rejectionist states' stand, that the Political Committee itself draft the resolution. The committee agreed to this.

Western Sahara Discussed

ID051832 Algiers APS in English 1543 GMT 5 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Colombo 5/6/79 (APS)--The Coordinating Bureau's Political Commission has made a proposal of an amendment to Sri Lanka's final statement on the Western Sahara issue.

The proposal stressed the need of implementing UN Resolution 1514 on the peoples' right to self-determination and independence. Being a question of decolonisation, the Western Sahara issue should be solved politically to assure a durable and just settlement.

SRV Press Conference Halted

BK060927 Hong Kong AFP in English 0619 GMT 6 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Colombo, June 6 (AFP)--A stir was caused in the nonaligned conference press centre here today when a Sri Lanka government official objected to a press conference being held there by the Vietnamese delegation to denounce the representation of Kampuchea in the movement by the ousted Pol Pot regime.

Mr Pham Binh, assistant minister of foreign affairs and leader of the Vietnamese delegation to the ambassadorial level nonaligned Coordinating Bureau, had spoken for only about 5 minutes when the Sri Lanka official announced over the mike that due to "administrative problems" they could not allow the press conference to be held at the press centre, which is in the conference hall complex.

The official said the Vietnam delegation was, however, welcome to hold the conference about 2 hours later.

Mr Pham Binh immediately concluded his briefing but not before repeating that Vietnam rejected any form of representation in the movement by the Pol Pot regime.

When the preparatory meeting of the bureau started last Monday Vietnam had risen to a point of order objecting to the presence of a delegation at the conference from the Pol Pot regime representing Democratic Kampuche. They wanted Kampuchea to be represented by the Heng Samrin regime in power in Phnom Penh.

The conference secretariat later said that the press centre would not be available for any delegations to hold press conferences.

No reasons were given but it is believed the Sri Lanka authorities do not want the press centre to be used by any delegations to criticise each other particularly as crucial private consultations are going on on controversial issues like the representation of Kampuchea and the proposal to suspend Egypt from the movement.

Following this decision a press conference scheduled to be held at the press centre this morning by the delegation from Grenada was cancelled. Grenada is among four countries which have sought admission to the movement as a full member. It now enjoys the status of an observer.